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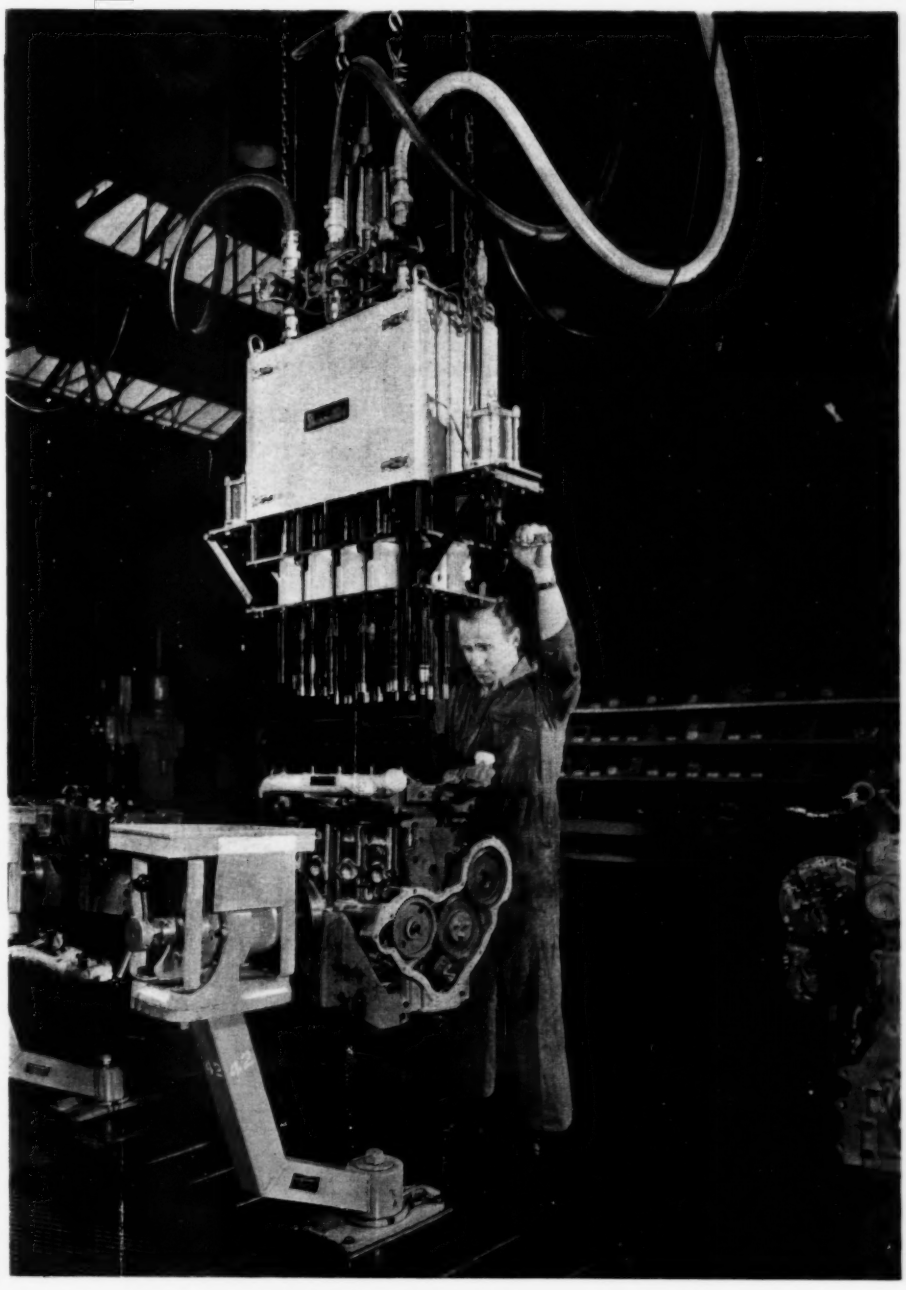

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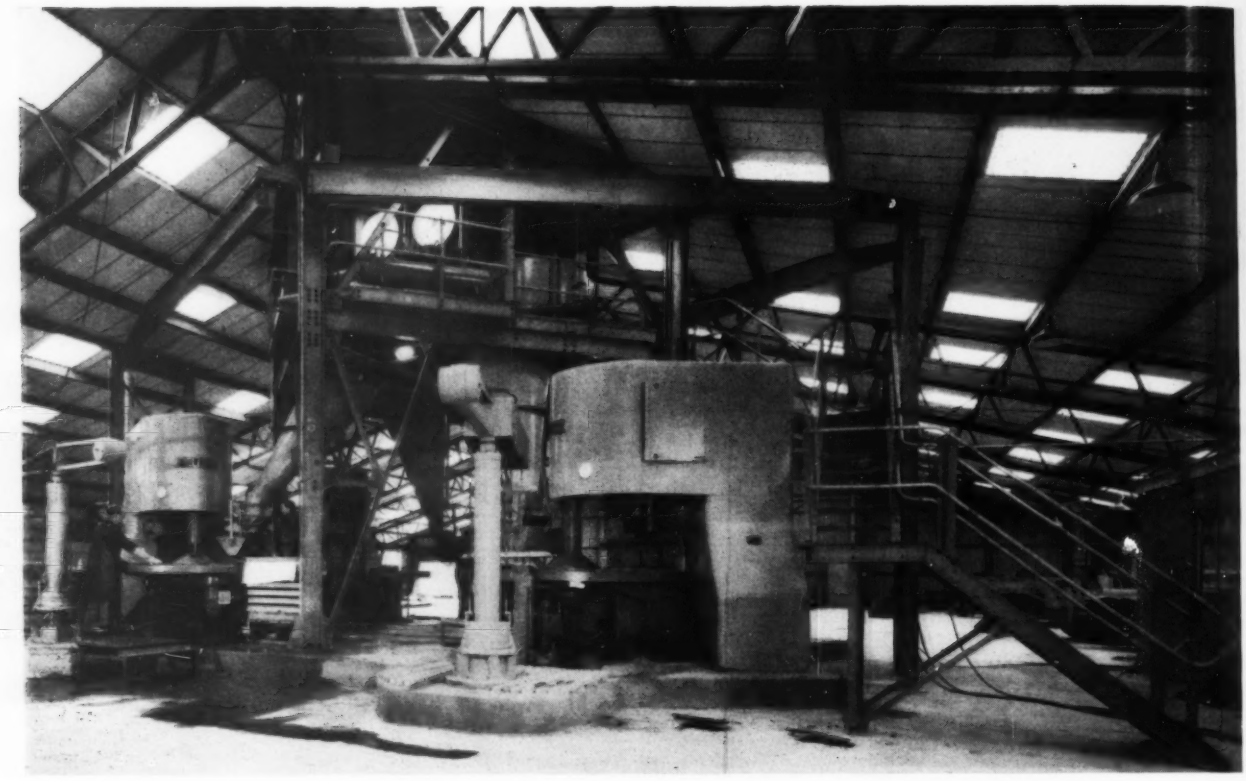

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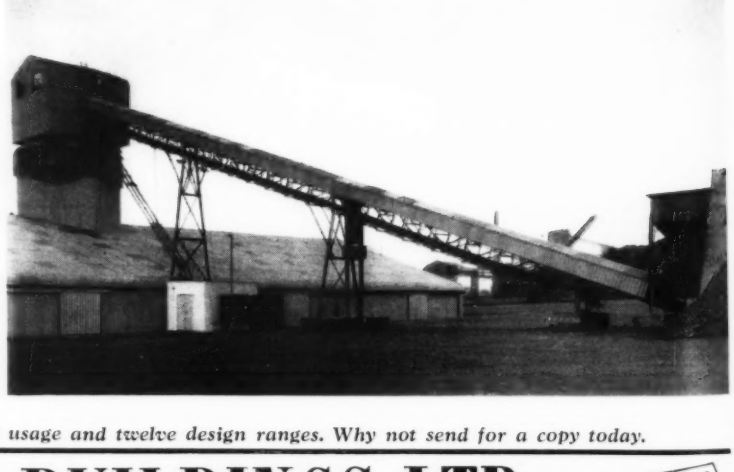

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Front cover photograph

A Dessoutter multi-nut runner in use at the No. 2 factory of the Perkins Engines Group at Eastfield, Peterborough. This is fitted with a stall torque motor to give the necessary torque loading required for the component. The Eastfield plant is the most highly automated diesel engine factory in the world. It covers 200,000 sq. ft. and was opened to form part of a £4 million development scheme. Perkins export more than 84 per cent of their United Kingdom production.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, REPRINTS

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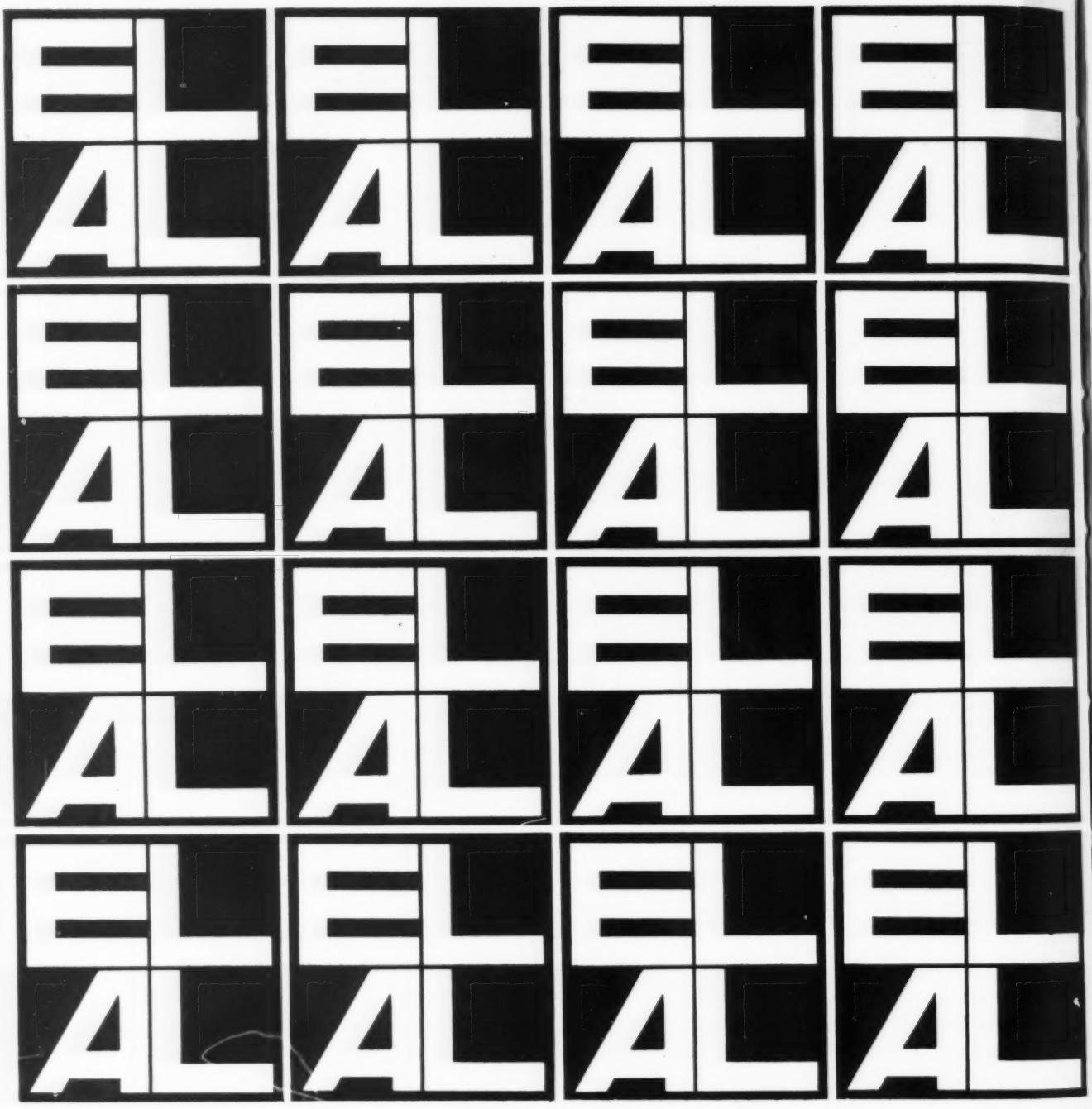
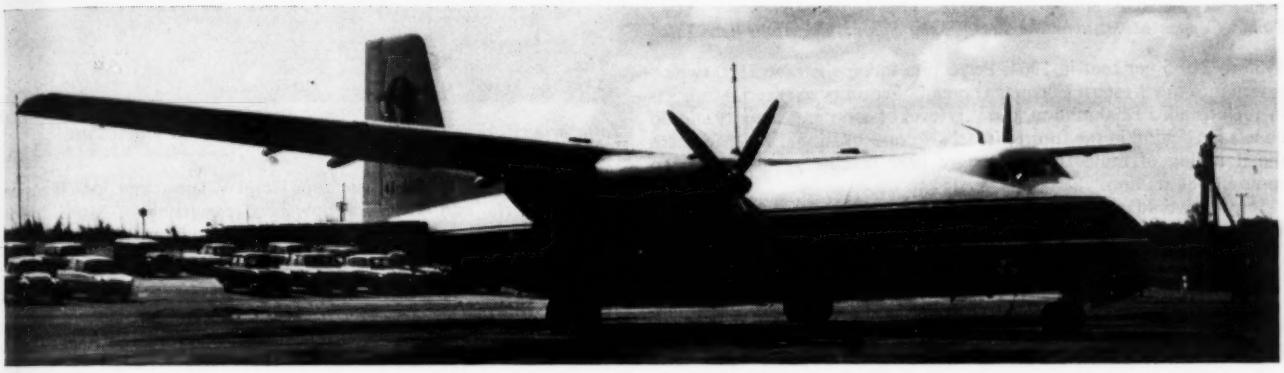


How many times
do we have to tell you?
EL AL
fly most frequently
to Israel!

Israel—a major market not fully exploited

by C. R. E. BROOKE, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Tel Aviv.

'But I did not believe the reports until I came and my own eyes had seen it, and behold, the half was not told me'—The Queen of Sheba on visiting King Solomon's court, Kings 1, 10, 7.



Handley Page Dart Herald airliner used by 'Arkia', Israel's internal airline, standing at Tel Aviv airport.

VISITORS TO ISRAEL are usually as surprised as was the Queen of Sheba. They come with a mental picture of Palestine, the ancient land of the Bible, the troubled scene of the Arab-Israel dispute, a harsh place where Jewish farmers struggle grimly to create a new life in the wilderness. They find instead a flourishing little nation, already green and fruitful from Dan to Beersheba, where industry has taken up the economic running from agriculture, and where growing prosperity is superseding the grim austerity of earlier years.

All over the country, which is about the size of Wales, there are new towns, new housing estates, new roads, and in Tel Aviv even a new skyscraper. The Port of Ashdod is nearly complete and will soon begin to serve Israel's merchant fleet, now totalling some one million dead weight tons, and to be graced in a few year's time with four new bulk carriers built in Britain. The shops are still generally small and inelegant but they are full.

Wealth is spread quite evenly among the country's two and a half million people, and there is hardly any serious poverty in town or country. Although it will still be a long haul before full economic self-sufficiency is attained, Israel now stands firmly as a modern state with a clear and practical programme for paying its way. 1948, when 75 per cent of the country's needs were met by charity from the outside world, seems far away indeed.

Still More Growth

This remarkable progress is due to the skilful use of two assets – abundant foreign capital and the energy and determination of the Israelis themselves. Something too is owed to the legacy of roads, ports, railways, legal system etc. inherited from the Mandatory power. Under knowledgeable leadership a development policy has been evolved which has sustained growth at a level almost unequalled in the world. Although large sums have been required for defence, immigrant housing, schools, hospitals and other social services, capital has been carefully directed towards building up the country's industries and its infrastructure of communications, banking etc. While more is now being spent on consumer goods, the time bought by foreign generosity has been well used, as the figures show.

The index of industrial production has risen from 80·6 per cent in

(*Continued on next page*)

Tel Aviv International Fair ground.

Opening of Port of Ashdod

THE CHAMBER of Shipping of Israel announced that as from November 3 the Port of Ashdod will handle cargoes previously handled in the ports of Tel Aviv and Jaffa which are now closed to commercial shipping.

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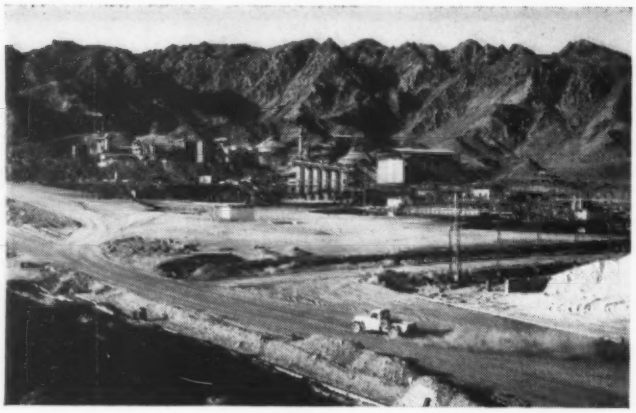

Timna Copper Mines near the site of King Solomon's Mines near Eilat.

Jaffa oranges destined for London being loaded at Haifa Port.

1955 to 219·5 per cent in 1964. Per capita income is now £350 (which is well into the Western European spread of country averages). Imports in 1964 totalled £290 million, but this level of economic activity should be left far behind in the future. Israel's second 'National Plan' foresees the doubling of industrial output by 1970 (excluding diamonds) to some £1,088 million.

Imports would go up from £238 million in 1963 to about £400 million, and Britain's share to anything from £100 million to £130 million (including rough diamonds sold through London, but not counting the certain increase in 'invisible' earnings from insurance, shipping etc.). Under Israel's plan the chemical, petrochemical, electrical and electronics industries are expected to have the highest percentage growth rates.

But output is due at least to double in many industries including mines and minerals, textiles and clothing, diamonds, wood and carpentry, printing and publishing, rubber and plastics, metal products and transportation. To achieve these aims Israel will need a major expansion of her exports, and we know how hard exporting is. More drastic measures than are at present being considered will probably be needed to curb costs and modernize industry, and these will involve controversy, and perhaps industrial strife.

But the Israelis have shown that they can face such problems squarely when they have to. The targets of the last plan, begun in circumstances of much greater difficulty, were surpassed, and the odds are that after considerable tribulation, and given peace, the new targets will be reached, though exports may rise rather more slowly than the plan foresees.

Up-to-date information from our branches in ISRAEL on commercial trends and industrial conditions in the country is readily obtainable on request from

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Interior of new 'Kolbo Shalom' department store in Tel Aviv in which the Wolfson-Clore-Mayer Corporation is a partner.

The assembly line of the Leyland factory at Ashdod which produces buses and trucks.

A Mouthwatering Market

Not surprisingly Israel is a market which should make a British exporter's mouth water, whether he sells trucks or toothpicks, generators or gelignite. Two of Britain's most famous exporting companies which sell goods all over the world have told me that they sell more per head in Israel than in any other market. The range of Israel's industries is remarkable for so small a country, and few British exporters, large or small, can say for sure that they have no market here.

British products and British business methods are well known and generally well regarded. There are few payment problems, partly because the Israel Government does not normally permit importers to accept suppliers credits. There is still a good supply of agents to represent British firms. Our general commercial relations with Israel, like our relations generally, are excellent and this helps to produce a favourable business climate. We have done quite well in recent years, as the following table illustrates:

Year	Total Israel imports	Imports from Britain	Increase in imports from Britain over previous years	British share of Israel imports
	£1,000	£1,000	%	%
1961 . . .	211,424	28,604	—	13·4
1962 . . .	226,619	35,933	25·6	15·9
1963 . . .	239,830	46,901	30·5	19·6
1964 . . .	295,013	56,531	25·3	19·2
1965 (Jan.-Aug.) .	200,300	37,807	—	19·6

Put in perspective, we sold to Israel in 1964 more than we did to Austria or the Soviet Union and almost as much as to Japan. Only with the Americans was the volume of Israel's trade greater and this was largely due to tied American aid. Yet although our record is good we have not increased our share of the market as we should. Why, for example, should it be that of the total imports into Israel of typewriters we have only 2 per cent, of sports goods – mostly for games we invented – 16 per cent, of pumps and packaging machinery 15 per cent, of toys – which we claim as one of our success industries – a mere 16 per cent, and of medical instruments 8 per cent. I have found that in this market we do well on price, quality and (with some unfortunate exceptions) design. I know that we have lost much business by poor performance on delivery dates, (both keeping them short and

(*Continued on page* 1139)

HINTS TO BUSINESSMEN

THE 'Hints to Business Men' series of booklets, covering over 100 individual countries, provides useful information on such subjects as travel, hotels, climate, currency, public holidays, population, industries, economic factors, and summarizes the nature and extent of imports and exports. Copies may be obtained free of charge by British businessmen who intend visiting any country on export business, on application to Room F57, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 7146).

Report on Overseas Trade

Prepared by the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade

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'PICK-A-BACK' ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXPORT ASSISTANCE

A booklet, with a foreword by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, containing names and addresses of manufacturing firms who have offered to help other firms with export assistance has been published by Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, in collaboration with the main organizations of British Industry.

Copies may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Reference 987 G.) Tel. City 5757, Ext. 245 (Telex 25977), or from any Board of Trade Regional Office.

keeping to them) on servicing facilities, and by insufficient advertising. But the main trouble is that we simply lose business by default. Far too many firms never seem to think of Israel as a market, and others fail to make a proper effort to exploit the opportunities here.

To put this right we need more active selling, perhaps more use of the facilities available to exporters through the Board of Trade, Embassies and Chambers of Commerce, and above all more visits from senior management representatives. It is to be hoped that some of these matters will be early items on the agenda of the Committee for Exports to Israel, the establishment of which was recently announced by the British National Export Council.

Industrial Collaboration

A key to success here is sometimes through collaboration with a local manufacturer. For Israel's industrial development technical know-how is needed from Western firms – indeed Israel is already dependent on such know-how. Moreover many manufacturers here are still far short of achieving satisfactory levels of productivity and profitability. There are special advantages open to British firms prepared to collaborate with Israel manufacturers, and Israel policy is designed to encourage such collaboration. A local producer almost always enjoys substantial protection, either through a complete ban on foreign imports or a high tariff.

A Sussita fibreglass body is placed on a chassis largely supplied by Reliant Motors of Tamworth.

A British firm which sells know-how very often also provides machinery and components. If the local manufacturer obtains a large share of the market, his British associate may end up selling a third of a thousand units instead of the whole of twenty. While clearly this

(*Continued on page* 1141)

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policy would be right only for certain British firms, some of those operating most profitably here have followed it. And it is know-how rather than investment which is required – an important point in view of the current restrictions on British investments abroad.

Questions for Exporters

For many British exporters the central question is whether Israel's import liberalization programme has yet reached their product. This programme has been under way since 1962, and its aim is steadily to replace the absolute ban on goods competing against local manufactures with tariff protection. It is hoped that the local producers will thereby be constrained to improve their efficiency and the standard of their goods so that they in turn can sell more in world markets. Despite protests from local manufacturers this policy has worked well to the limited extent that it has so far been put into effect, and it is likely to be steadily pressed ahead and perhaps accelerated.

A periodic check with Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade is now worthwhile in case liberalization has arrived. Consumer goods are prominent among those affected by liberalization, and the proportion of these goods in our sales to Israel seems likely to grow. After years of semi-austerity the Israelis, especially the younger generation, have a craving for Western consumer goods of all kinds. Although many of the tariff increases which have followed liberalization are substantial, they seem not to be acting as a serious deterrent to imports.

Any firm which in considering their policy towards Israel may fear possible consequences for their trade elsewhere – and many British exporters hold misconceptions on this point – would be well advised to find out the facts. The Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade would be most willing to explain them.

The Tel Aviv Fair

In conclusion, the third Tel Aviv International Trade Fair will be taking place in June next year. The Board of Trade are hoping to mount a British Pavilion, as was done in 1962 and 1964. For any firms which aim at a large number of trade buyers or the general public the Fair is an excellent vehicle for sales promotion at moderate expense. It becomes the focus of national attention and attracts very full press coverage. In 1964 600,000 people visited it and some excellent business resulted for the British participants. The entries close finally at the end of November so that firms which have not yet booked space (with Export Promotion and Fairs Branch of the Board of Trade) should do so at once.

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The Queen's Speech

AMONG THE MATTERS of Board of Trade interest referred to in the speech by HM The Queen at the opening of Parliament on November 9 were the following:

'For the protection of consumers, a Bill will be introduced to strengthen the law on misleading trade descriptions.'

'A measure will be introduced to provide for fuller disclosure of information by companies, including the disclosure of political contributions.'

Following are background notes on the two subjects mentioned above.

Companies Bill

The report of the Company Law Committee (the Jenkins Committee) was published in June 1962, (Cmnd. 1749). The report made recommendations for amendments to the Companies Act 1948, the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958, the Registration of Business Names Act 1916, and made a large number of recommendations.

On August 5, 1965, the President of the Board of Trade was asked in the House what plans he had for new companies legislation. He replied in a written answer that:

'As a first step, with due regard to the recommendations of the Jenkins Committee, a Bill is being prepared for introduction at an early date primarily to provide for the disclosure of information in company accounts.' (Hansard August 5 1965, Column 401).

Legislation to Replace and Extend the Merchandise Marks Acts

On April 1, 1965, in reply to a Question by Mr. Gregor Mackenzie, MP, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, replied as follows:

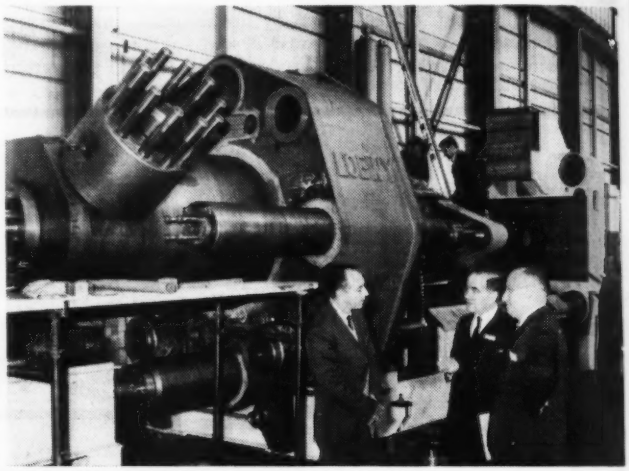
'My Right Hon. Friend is preparing new comprehensive legislation which would greatly extend the classes of misdescription, including those in advertisements of goods and services, which are a criminal offence. It would also provide powers to require informative labelling of particular classes of goods and to issue statutory definitions of trade terms. It would lay a duty of enforcement on local authorities.'

HM Queen Elizabeth II inaugurated the Cruachan hydro-electric pumped storage power station on October 15. This station forms the major part of the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board's Lochawe project and consists of an underground power station more than 1,000 feet below the storage reservoir and dam on Ben Cruachan, Argyllshire. The project incorporates two Boving reversible pump turbines manufactured by John Brown & Co. (Clydebank) Ltd.

Imports from Rumania

THE BOARD OF TRADE announced in Notice to Importers No. 1121 dated November 5, 1965 that the licensing arrangements for imports from Rumania are being continued on broadly the same basis as hitherto for the current period which will expire on September 30, 1965. The list of goods on quota is attached to the Notice, and is as published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, October 15, pages 914-915. Applications for copies of the Notice or for licences should be made to Import Licensing Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

LATIN-AMERICAN STEEL MISSION IN UK



Latin-American visitors to Britain's steel industry (see opposite page) inspecting a 2,000 ton extrusion press at Loewy Engineering Co. Ltd., Bournemouth. From left to right are: Dr Nestor Perez, Mr. R. Elkan of Loewy, Senor Jorge Sobelman.

CHINA BUYS £360,000 PLANT

Mr. E. E. Webster (right) – director of the Plessey Components Group – shakes hands with Mr. Sun Shih-Wei, of the Chinese Commercial Counsellor's office in London, after signing a £360,000 contract. Plessey will supply technical 'know-how', plant and equipment for the production of moulded carbon track potentiometers in China. Plessey Components Group will also be responsible for training Chinese personnel.

Mr. George Darling (left), Minister of State (Home), Board of Trade, toured Northumberland and Durham from October 20 to 22. He is seen here with Mr. George Chetwynd, Director of the North East Development Council, before dining with the Council and representatives of industry and trade unions in the area on October 20.

Britain's contribution to the steel and non-ferrous industries of Latin America

'THIS MORNING'S conference has brought to a close the visit to this country of many leaders of the steel and non-ferrous industries of Mexico, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela', said Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, at the Steel Works Plant Association Conference in London on November 5. 'We have been greatly honoured by their presence, not only because of their own importance in the industrial lives of the countries which they represent, but because their presence here is a recognition of the position which the British steelworks plant industry holds in the world today.'

The mission had been on a nine-day tour of British steel plants and non-ferrous industries.

'I have seen details of the strenuous tour which some of you have just carried out. We have been proud to show you what we have achieved in our own steel industry in this country, and we are confident that you will have found the experience stimulating and rewarding. I believe there is great scope, both in the short run and the long run, for a large expansion of trade between Latin America and Britain. In population Latin America is fast becoming one of the most important areas in the world. Already by 1962 its population had reached 210 million, or 5 million more than the United States and Canada together; and by 1980 – so I am advised by the statisticians – there will be about 333 million Latin Americans.

'That means a rapidly expanding demand for goods also', continued the President. 'As a measure of this, it is worth noting that income per head in Latin America rose by about 26 per cent between 1950 and 1964. Industrial production rose in 1964 by 8.2 per cent, and the gross national products by 5.4 per cent. Mexico and Venezuela have shown a particularly rapid growth. The rise in population also requires a speedy development and diversification of industry, if employment and living standards are to rise; and that means a demand for capital as well as consumer goods.'

The President went on to say that the development of the steel and non-ferrous metal industries was one of the most notable achievements of Latin America in recent years. Output of these industries was now three times that of 1950. All four countries represented on this mission – Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Peru – had all well-prepared plans for further expansion.

These plans were maturing just at the moment when the British steel works plant industry had the capacity ready to supply the equipment needed. Our plant manufacturers were in the front rank in technical efficiency and competitive edge. They had enabled our own steel industry to carry through a huge programme of modernization and expansion. This is why steel making capacity in Britain had risen from 12.5 million tons in 1946 to over 30 million tons by 1964. Only the major technical progress achieved by our plant manufacturers could have made this possible. This practical experience, together with the knowledge gained by our industry in carrying out export contracts all over the world, enabled them to say confidently that they could meet any demands made on them.

'The sale of steel plant and other equipment by Britain to Latin America will therefore be of great benefit to all countries concerned. Our manufacturers are anxious to play a major part in building up new industries in developing countries, and to sell a modern product at a competitive price at the right time. I am sure what our guests here have seen in the past two weeks will have left no doubt in their minds of the ability of British industry to do this.

'We in Britain can also offer a highly developed system of export credits which assist both the customer and the exporter. We do not believe it sensible to be lavish or extravagant in our credit terms, because we also have to look after our balance of payments, and because it is really best that international trade should be conducted on the assumption that goods will be paid for in a reasonable time. But our Export Credit Guarantee Department is a very businesslike and flexible organization. They are not merely willing in principle to cover contracts for the supply of steelwork and other plant to Latin America; but they are very ready to examine the practical details of any particular contract.

'I hope all our guests here have enjoyed their visit to this country, and that they will examine thoroughly what Britain has to offer before reaching decisions. Indeed, I hope their visit will result in substantial business, advantageous to both buyer and seller.'

Iron and Steel Exporters and Importers

THE ASSOCIATION of Iron and Steel Exporters and Importers in the United Kingdom has recently been formed to further the common interests of merchanting firms trading in iron and steel products by way of exports from and imports to the United Kingdom as well as re-export and *entrepot* transactions. The address is 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5443).

Mr. Richard Crossman (second from right), Minister of Housing and Local Government, visited the new 15,000 sq. ft. factory at Winsford, Cheshire, of the MCB Co. (Lupus) Ltd. on October 22. He is seen here being greeted by Mr. H. W. Wolff, managing director.

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British shipbuilding's 'need for change and fresh thinking'

—*Mr. Roy Mason*

'BRITISH SHIPBUILDING stands at the crossroads. If it continues to travel along the same road as it has followed in recent years, the prospect can only be further decline, the closure of shipyards and fewer jobs. This is the road of despair'. This was said by Mr. Roy Mason, Minister of State (Shipping), Board of Trade, when he spoke at a conference on the shipbuilding industry held by the Scottish Trades Union Congress in Glasgow on November 5. Continuing Mr. Mason said that the alternative was a change of direction. This would entail a new approach and fresh thinking all round, a readiness to revise traditional methods and attitudes and to face the challenge of the future.

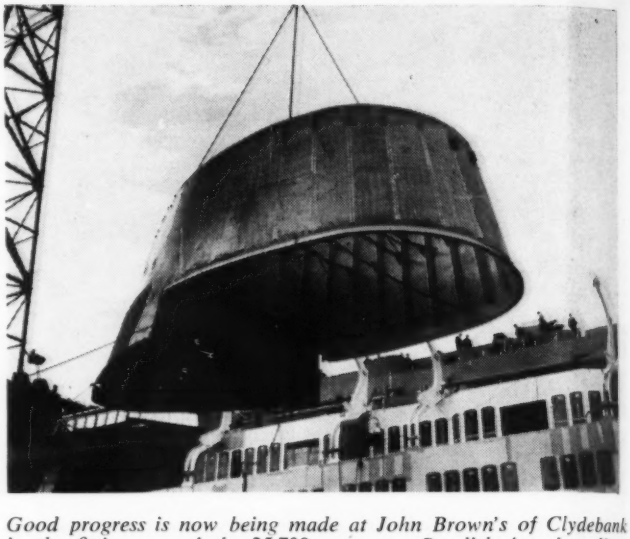
The first problem was foreign competition, he said. The United Kingdom shipbuilding industry, like the United Kingdom shipping industry which it serviced, must operate in an unprotected world market. For some years this market had been characterized by fierce international competition among the leading shipbuilding countries all of which had been striving to keep expanding capacity filled. Some Governments had sought to help their shipyards to fill order books by offering financial assistance in various forms. We would deceive ourselves if we concluded that subsidies and special credit facilities in other countries had alone determined the pattern of international competition. Of far greater significance had been normal commercial factors, notably price and delivery. 'We must face squarely the fact that some of our main competitors have been able to build the kind of ships which owners want to buy both cheaper and faster. We can of course be justifiably proud of the fact that the skill and experience of our designers and our workers enable British yards to build the finest ships in the world and to undertake any job, no matter how specialized. But this is not enough. If we are to hold our own in the world market and to enjoy a prosperous future, we must reduce our costs, especially for the tankers and bulk carriers which form the greater part of current demand, and build faster.'

The Minister went on to say that the British flag fleet was declining in proportion to the total world fleet. In 1939 our share of the world fleet was 26 per cent, in 1958 it was 18 per cent, while in 1965 it had fallen to 13 per cent. At nearly 22 million gross registered tons the UK registered fleet was still the biggest in the world but the fleets under the flags of other countries were growing, often very rapidly. Despite this our shipping industry still managed to provide shipping services to many other countries. Around 40 per cent of the British fleet's earnings was derived from cross trades serving these other countries.

Dealing with the implications of the present shipping situation for the shipbuilding industry, the Minister said that British shipping no longer provided an expanding market for our shipbuilding industry. In so far as ships became bigger and simpler to build, there might be a smaller demand on labour and other resources of the shipbuilding industry even if the same tonnage were ordered each year by British owners from British yards. This alone suggested that the British industry must look to orders from overseas shipowners if it was to maintain employment and expand output.

'British shipping, facing increasingly fierce competition on world markets, must not only operate ships as economically as its competitors, it must buy its ships as cheaply as they do', he said. 'Let us be under no illusions about the need for British shipping to compete both for the carriage of British imports and exports and when it acts as the carrier for other countries. But if they are to buy their ships as cheaply, British shipowners can only afford to buy in British yards if those British yards are themselves competitive. So whichever way you look at it – whether from the need to win orders from overseas owners or from the point of view of retaining the custom of the British owner – the British shipbuilding industry must be competitive on the world market for ships. There is no escape from this.

'You may regard this as a frightening prospect. So it is if we lack confidence in the ability of the British industry, and the other industries which supply so much of the materials and equipment for ships, to become competitive. I do not hold a gloomy view of our prospects. For there is the other side of the picture. The world market on which we are competing for ship orders is an expanding one. If we can organize our industry to meet the challenge, if we can secure full utilization of our native skills, and if we can secure the right kind of co-operation between shipbuilding and the supplying industries, there is great scope for our shipbuilding industry on the markets of the world. If we do not seize the opportunities, it will be our own fault', he added.



Good progress is now being made at John Brown's of Clydebank in the fitting out of the 25,700 *gross ton Swedish-American liner 'Kungsholm'. Approximately* 2,500 *men are now employed on the liner, which is expected to be completed at the turn of the year. The riveted aluminium funnel structure, shown here being lifted on to the liner prior to installation, has been constructed by the engineering works of John Brown and Company (Clydebank) Ltd.*

He said that the future of the shipbuilding industry did not rest entirely with those actually building the ships. Shipbuilding was an assembly industry; as much as two-thirds of the cost of a ship might be bought in from outside. A lot of complaints were made about the sub-contractors by management but both management and the unions must remember that though shipbuilding was of great importance to Clydeside, for instance, it was for many of the sub-contractors a relatively minor customer. Even in the case of steel the shipbuilding industry's demand for heavy plate represented only about 25 per cent of the UK Steel industry's production, and this in turn formed no more than one-sixth of the steel industry's total output. Auxiliary engines and electrical equipment, for instance, used in shipbuilding represented an even smaller proportion of the total output of the industries concerned. In other words sub-contractors could not always be expected to be at the beck and call of the shipbuilding industry.

The reduction of the cost to shipbuilders of bought-in materials and components and arrangements to ensure that they reached the shipyards on time would, for these reasons, prove difficult nuts to crack. Closer contact and co-operation between shipbuilders and their sub-contractors were needed. The recent Export Council for Europe proposal that there should be a trade association of marine suppliers was a useful step in this direction and one which he warmly welcomed. 'But in this case also we may find we come back to the question of the organization of shipbuilding itself. Can purchasing be organized on a single yard basis? This is another question which needs expert investigation.

'Meanwhile', he said, 'both managements and unions must get to grips with those problems which lie inside the shipyard and within that segment of the cost of a ship which is under the shipbuilder's control. The major problems are, I think, clear for all to see. They are the need to make the fullest possible use of plant and machinery and the need for the full use of labour. These are both short term and long term needs. In the former, we must find ways of building ships faster if we are to avoid the serious damage to our reputation resulting from late delivery. In the longer term, the industry must be competitive in the world market if it is to survive.'

Chancellor announces £1 million loan to Fairfield's

MR. JAMES CALLAGHAN, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a statement in Parliament on November 4 concerning the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. Ltd., said: 'The House will know that on October 15 a receiver and manager was appointed by the Bank of Scotland for the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company Limited, under a floating charge granted by the company to the Bank, because of the acute financial difficulties of the company. Fairfield's own an important shipyard on the Clyde, which has been considerably modernized, and, together with its subsidiary Fairfield Rowan Limited, employs some 5,000 workers (including 350 at Chepstow, Monmouth).

'On October 29, the receiver informed me that his sources of finance were exhausted and that it would be necessary to close the shipyard almost at once. This could be avoided only if immediate financial assistance was forthcoming to give time for an assessment to be made of the prospects for long-term viability of the undertaking.

'A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Reay Geddes is at present examining what changes are necessary in organization, in methods of production and in other factors affecting cost, to make the shipbuilding industry competitive in world markets and to reduce the costs of manufacture of large main engines of ships. I understand that the committee is likely to report about next February. The Government has therefore had to consider whether in advance of receiving this report, it should allow normal commercial practice to be followed, work to cease, and the yard to be closed.

'I have had urgent discussions with the receiver and manager, with the Treasurer of the Bank of Scotland and with the Governor of the Bank of England. It is not possible to say here and now what part this important shipyard may have to play in a reorganized shipbuilding industry. But my colleagues and I have concluded that it is in the national interest that the future of this yard should be held open until we have received and considered the Geddes Report. The Government is therefore ready to offer some financial help.

'It has been arranged, at the request of the Government, that the Bank of England should for this purpose advance sums not exceeding £1 million, as may be necessary to enable the shipyard and its subsidiary to continue in operation until the early spring. This is the receiver's estimate of the minimum sum necessary for that purpose. The Bank of England will be guaranteed against loss in respect of this loan under the power given by Parliament to the Treasury, in Section 2 of the Borrowing (Control and Guarantees) Act, 1946, to guarantee loans for the purpose of facilitating the reconstruction or development of an industry or part of an industry in Great Britain. I am satisfied that this is an appropriate occasion for its use.

'I must repeat that this action is designed solely to keep the position open until Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade and I have had an opportunity of exploring possible solutions to make the undertaking viable and of considering the findings of the Geddes Committee. Mr. Geddes has confirmed that his committee will take account of this new development in their investigation. The future of the yard can now be considered against the background of the Clyde shipbuilding industry as a whole, and I hope that all those concerned with the affairs of the company and its subsidiary, Fairfield Rowan Ltd., will co-operate with us in our objective.'

Record fitting-out time by UK shipyard

THE 'MV Mountpark', having completed builders' trials eight weeks after launching, was handed over on November 7 by Charles Connell & Co. (Shipbuilders) Ltd., to her owners, The Denholm Line Steamers Ltd. The builders claim this as the fastest fitting-out time achieved by a UK shipyard for a 33,000-ton-deadweight bulk carrier. She is powered by a 6.84 VT 2NF180 Kincaid B & W engine giving a service speed of 15 knots.

'Canextour' in Scotland

AT A press conference in Glasgow on November 1 following their first day of interviews with Scottish businessmen, members of the Canextour team reported that they were already convinced of the value of the exercise. 'About a third of the people we have met seem to have no real trading connections with Canada', said Mr. Noel S. Belam, Principal British Trade Commissioner in Vancouver, and one of the team leaders. 'The remainder do sell in Canada, but think they can do more and want to find out how they should best tackle the problem. I think what we were able to tell them will prove useful'.

While in Scotland the team, which also includes Mr. G. Ronald Latham, British Trade Commissioner in the Atlantic Provinces, and Mr. Cecil W. Blackman, British Trade Commissioner in Toronto, have appointments with representatives of about 60 Scottish firms. After two days in Glasgow, during which they will have lunch and discussions with the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, the team divides to take in Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee.

Mr. Belam pointed to Britain's slump from second to eighth place in the league table of exporters to Canada, and to the fact that Britain could compete with America on price in all the 11 categories of industry with which Canextour was concerned. 'The present balance of trade between Britain and Canada is very much in Canada's favour, and if we can only even out the import-export ratio it will make a big difference to Britain's overall international trading position.

'So far as the team is concerned we are already convinced that our visit is worthwhile, but we are also asking the businessmen we meet if they think so. And of course, the real and most satisfying measure of success would be in £.s.d. in the Overseas Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom.'

Canextour representatives in Newcastle are shown examining a window display prepared by the Central Office of Information at Wellbar House, Gallowgate, Newcastle, on behalf of the Board of Trade, to coincide with their visit.

(Left to right) Mr. Cecil W. Blackman, Mr. Noel S. Belam, Mr. G. Ronald Latham and Mr. C. N. Mann.

New British marine equipment council launched

A WORKING PARTY set up on September 29 by the meeting of manufacturers of marine equipment, organized by the Confederation of British Industry and the Export Council for Europe, met on November 4, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. T. Riddell, managing director of John Hastie & Co. Ltd.

The working party carried out its instructions and agreed on draft terms of reference for the setting up of a British Marine Equipment Council to promote the sale of marine equipment in British and foreign shipyards and with shipowners throughout the world.

All firms in the marine equipment industry are being asked for their comments with a view to the formation of such a Council in the near future. The working party looks forward to the closest co-operation with Trade Associations in the formation of this new body.

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CONSULAR SERVICES

'During the preparatory stages of the mission the Commercial Secretary at the British Embassy in Stockholm was informed of the purpose of the visit, and he was asked to give assistance when the delegation arrived. It was possible to give the British Embassy ample notice of our intentions and requirements and consequently the delegation received a great deal of useful information before visiting Sweden. The amount of assistance received from the Embassy during the preparatory stages was invaluable, and there was no doubt that the staff had investigated the market in depth and had given the fullest information in an endeavour to make the visit a success. During the visit members had a most informative discussion with the Commercial Secretary and also the Commercial Officer, and full details were given of the various aspects of the Swedish market, i.e., buying seasons, trade outlets, trade discounts, etc.

'Members were full of praise for the way in which these two officers had helped.'

From 'Mission to Stockholm'; the report of a delegation from Leicester and County Chamber of Commerce, September 19 to 23.

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representations should be received by November 26, 1965.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
28.30	Calcium chloride, solid, other than pharmaceutical quality.	As in previous column	March 3, 1966	800
29.23	2-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate.	As in previous column	December 31, 1966	6753

Applications for reimposition of import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE, Tariff Division, have received applications for the reimposition of import duty as from December 31 on the following items which are at present temporarily exempt from import duty.

Tariff heading	Description	Reference
29.13	Methyl vinyl ketone, the ketone content of which, calculated as methyl vinyl ketone, is not less than 90% by weight	8946
29.14	16α :17α -Epoxy-3β -hydroxypregn-5-en-20-one acetate	2562
29.14	Norethisterone acetate	8860
29.14	3:5:5-Trimethylhexoic acid	6186
29.23	2-Dimethylaminoethyl *p*-chlorophenoxyacetate hydrochloride	1551
29.35	Di-(2:6-dithionotetrahydrothiapyr-4-on-3-yl)	2214
29.35	Diosgenin	2304
29.35	2-Trifluoromethylphenothiazine	6370

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958

Dealers in Securities

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during October in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed Dealers:

Additions:

Investment Advisers Ltd., 6/7 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.

Deletions:

Sir Reginald Terrell and Company Ltd., 'Westfields', Ringwould, Near Deal, Kent.

Exempted Dealers:

Additions:

The First Boston Corporation, Winchester House, London Wall, London, E.C.2.

British Bank of Commerce Ltd., 40/42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Deletions:

The National Bank of Scotland Ltd., 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.

Change of Address:

Hill, Samuel, & Co. Ltd., 100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.
Philip Hill & Partners Ltd., 100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.
Glendaruel Investments Ltd., 100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.
Investment Registry Ltd., 100 Wood Street, London, E.C.2.

New copyright orders

ORDERS IN COUNCIL were made recently under the Copyright Act 1956 as follows:

The Copyright (St. Lucia) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965 No. 1859, price 6d., by post 9d.)

The Copyright (Montserrat) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965 No. 1858, price 9d., by post 1s. 0d.)

These provide for the extension to St. Lucia and Montserrat respectively of the Copyright Act 1956 and Orders in Council made thereunder.

The Copyright (International Conventions) (Amendment No. 2) Order 1965 (S.I. 1965 No. 1857, price 3d., by post 6d.)

This takes account of Malawi's accession to the Universal Copyright Convention and the fact that Brazil has ratified the Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Record Makers and Broadcasting Organizations.

Copies of the Orders may be obtained from HM Stationery Office at the usual addresses, or by post from HM Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1.

Young children's wear purchase tax exemption

FOLLOWING consultations with the national trade associations concerned, the Commissioners of Customs and Excise have decided that, with effect from January 1, 1966, item G.6 (a) of the Schedule to Notice No. 78A will be amended to the following:

G.6 (a) Frocks, frock and knicker sets, skirts with bib back and front.

38 in. length.	Full length from centre of shoulder at back to hem of skirt.
36 in. chest.	Measure across chest 1 in. below base of armhole and multiply by two.

G.6 (a) Frocks, etc., marked, got up or catalogued in any one of the following ways are outside the scope of the exemption:

(i) for any bust size above 32 in.;
(ii) for any hip size above 35 in.;
(iii) for ages including 14 or above;
(iv) in the 'W' series, 'S', 'M', 'Medium', 'Maids', 'Junior Miss', 'Teenage' or the like;
(v) in any other way which represents any of the above.

The effect of these changes is to introduce a chest limitation and marking restrictions.

UK/Mexico air services

THE MINISTRY OF AVIATION announce that on October 30 an understanding was initialed by representatives of the Mexican and United Kingdom Governments providing for the introduction of air services between Mexico and the United Kingdom.

It is hoped services may start in the spring of next year.

The discussions were led by Ingeniero Ramon Perez Morquecho, Director-General of Civil Aviation, and Mr. John Stonehouse, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Aviation.

Import of watches from Switzerland and the Global Area

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce in Notice to Importers No. 1122 dated November 10 that, during 1966, licences will continue to be required for the import of watches of value 30s. c.i.f. and under (not including the value of any strap, bracelet or similar attachment), and movements of value 25s. and under, from Switzerland and from the Global Area (as defined below). The quota arrangements are as follows:

The Swiss quota

The quota for imports of such watches, manufactured in and consigned from Switzerland, will be at the increased level of £1,124,000 c.i.f. Applications for licences will be considered *only* from those importers who received licences under the 1965 arrangements for the Swiss quota. Each importer's allocation will be for a figure 10 per cent greater (to the nearest £10) than that which he received for 1965, or for any lesser amount which he may desire.

The global quota

The amount of the global quota for 1966 is £203,000 c.i.f. The arrangements for issue were modified for 1965 to allow for greater flexibility and for the admission of newcomers. As there is not too great a pressure on this quota, it has been found possible to modify the arrangements still further.

Applications will be considered from any trader in watches on a first-come, first-served basis, provided they are accompanied by:

(a) evidence of contracts with overseas suppliers, such contracts to be firm subject only to the issue of an import licence, and

(b) a declaration in the following form:

Import of Watches from the Global Area

'I have noted that it is a condition of the global quota that the goods shall be wholly manufactured in and consigned from the countries to which that quota applies and that this means that the principal parts of the watch, including the 'ebauche', shall be so manufactured. I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, any goods imported against any licence granted to me under these quotas will comply with these conditions.

Date..... *Signature*.....
(See note on "Status of Signatory" on page 1 of form ILB/A or TIP/A)'

A measure of priority is, however, being given to past traders in that a reservation will be made in favour of each participant in the 1965 global quota of an amount equal to the total licences issued to him during that year. Actual licences will nevertheless be issued against reservations only when applications are received supported by the evidence referred to in the previous paragraph, and all reservations, to the extent that they are not used by April 30, 1966, will lapse on that date. Applicants may, in certain cases, be asked for information about the usage of their 1965 licences.

As a result of these reservation arrangements, the amount available before May 1, 1966, to newcomers will be limited, and it may be necessary to scale applications down when issuing licences.

The area covered by the global quota comprises the whole of the world *except:*

(i) Switzerland,

(ii) The Eastern Area countries.

Applications for licences

All applications should be made on form ILB/A and sent (in the case of the global quota, with the appropriate documents) to the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Page 1 of the form should be completed and page 2 left blank; on page 3 and copies, only the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (watches) should be entered. Applications under the Swiss quota should reach the Board by November 25, 1965.

Warning

Applicants are reminded that any person who knowingly or recklessly makes any false statement or furnishes any document or information false in any material particular for the purpose of obtaining an import licence is liable to a fine not exceeding £500 and/or a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months. In addition, the import licence will be void from the date of issue and any goods imported under it will be liable to forfeiture under the Customs Acts.

Joint Labour Council for motor car industry

MR. RAY GUNTER, Minister of Labour, on November 5 announced the setting up of the Motor Industry Joint Labour Council, under the chairmanship of Mr. A. J. Scamp. The decision to set up the Council was agreed in principle after meetings between the Prime Minister and Minister of Labour and representatives of managements and trade unions in the industry on September 3 and October 2 respectively. The objective of the Council will be to promote good relations in the motor car industry. For this purpose the functions of the Council will include the following:

(1) to keep the general state of relations in the industry under review and to examine matters of general significance for relations in the industry;

(2) to review the state of industrial relations in individual firms;

(3) to inquire into particular disputes leading to serious unofficial strikes or lock-outs in breach of procedure.

New members of Performing Right Tribunal

MR. JAMES A. WALKER, CBE, CA, and Dame Alix Meynell, DBE, have resigned their membership of the Performing Right Tribunal.

Mr. J. H. M. Pinder and Mr. K. McGregor, CB, CMG, have been appointed by the President of the Board of Trade to be members of the Tribunal until May 31, 1968. Mr. Pinder was formerly a director of the Economist Intelligence Unit and is now director of Political and Economic Planning. Mr. McGregor, a former Under-Secretary in the Board of Trade, was Senior British Trade Commissioner in Canada.

Franco-British Film Co-production Agreement in force

THE AGREEMENT, signed on September 21, 1965 between the United Kingdom and France for the co-production of films entered into force on November 6, 1965.

Because of the continued growth of its business in Scotland – where about half of its 9,000 United Kingdom employees are now located – the National Cash Register Company has established a £275,000 sales and service centre at 227-237 West George Street, Glasgow.

The new building was officially opened on October 4 by Lord Clydesmuir, a vice-president of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry). With a floor area of 30,000 square feet, it provides demonstration and servicing facilities for the company's wide range of accounting machines, adding machines, cash registers and electronic data processing equipment. The photograph shows one of the accounting machine demonstration rooms.

In his address Lord Clydesmuir described NCR as 'one of the success stories of Scottish industry', and said that it had done a greater deed to establish Scotland as the second largest producer of business machines after the United States of America.

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers of interest to trade and industry.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3

Export competitiveness

Asked what estimate he had made of the extent to which British exports were now more or less competitive than they were 12 months ago, Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, replied: 'Up to September this year our exports have shown a substantial increase, of more than 6 per cent in value, over the same period of last year. Competitiveness however depends on many factors, some of which, such as design, service and availability, cannot be measured; even price movements are difficult, often impossible, to compare directly.'

Duties on vehicles in EFTA

Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, was asked a number of questions regarding what progress was made at the Copenhagen conference of European Free Trade Association members, towards implementing the Stockholm convention as regards duties on vehicle imports and gave the following answers:

Portugal

'I received an assurance at Copenhagen from the Portuguese Minister of Economy that Portugal will apply the same reduced rates of duty to "completely knocked down" vehicles as she now applies to assembled vehicles. Other EFTA countries have implemented their obligations under the Stockholm Convention in this field, but some have retained revenue duties which have no protective effect. We consider these not to be consonant with the spirit of the Convention, and in these cases we shall continue to pursue this issue as opportunity offers.'

Norway

'The tariff on bus bodies, which are manufactured in Norway, has been reduced in the normal way. Complete buses of EFTA origin benefit from this because they are subject to duty on the value of the engine and chassis only, while non-EFTA buses pay duty on their total value. Norway does not manufacture other motor vehicle components, or any complete motor vehicles, and consequently there are no other protective duties in this field which she is obliged to reduce under the Stockholm Convention.'

Switzerland

'The tariffs on heavy commercial vehicles, and on those vehicle components of which there is Swiss production, are being reduced at the normal rate; they now stand at 30 per cent of the basic duties. Tariffs on other vehicle components, and on light commercial vehicles, which are not produced in Switzerland, have been declared revenue duties under Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention and are not being reduced. The tariffs on private cars have been reduced by varying amounts, usually in excess of 50 per cent of the basic duty. The remaining amounts have been declared revenue duties and are not being reduced.'

Denmark

'Danish import regulations give an advantage to British, not German, cars. Imports of complete cars from Germany are subject to a 12 per cent duty as opposed to 3·6 per cent on British cars. There is no duty on components imported for assembly in Denmark. Manufacturers who assemble there, and these include both German and British firms, thus enjoy some advantage over those who do not.'

Finland

'The reduction of customs duties on cars was not a condition of Finland's entry into associate membership of EFTA; nor were any formal undertakings to reduce these duties given by the Finnish Government. I agree, however, that it would be consistent with the spirit of the FINEFTA agreement for such reductions to be made; and we shall continue to press this on the Finnish Government.'

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4

Responsibilties of new Minister of State

The President was asked if he would make a statement on the special responsibilities of the newly appointed Minister of State of the Board of Trade; and to what extent this appointment would stimulate the increase of productive industry in North East Scotland and the exports from that area to America and Europe.

The President replied that the new Minister would be particularly concerned with stimulating the interest of British firms in exporting and in strengthening and improving their organization for that purpose. It would be his function to promote the expansion of exports from all parts of the country to all overseas markets.

Index of Industrial Production

Asked why, in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 29, 1965, the January 1965 figure for the Index of Industrial Production was omitted; and if he was aware that this omission concealed the fall of production that had taken place during the first eight months of 1965, Mr. George Darling replied: 'Standard practice for this monthly table was followed in giving figures for each of the latest six months. Figures for earlier months are readily available in the Monthly Digest of Statistics. From these it will be seen that production this year has been about three per cent higher than the average for 1964.'

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Liabilities of ECGD

Asked what was now the the total indebtedness of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, the President said: that the total liabilities, assumed by the ECGD, as at September 30, 1965 were:

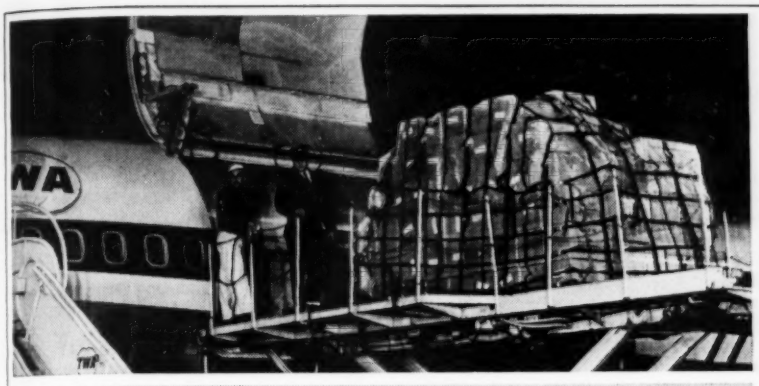
	Million Million
On Commercial account (Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act 1949, as amended) . . .	£1145
On National Interest Account (Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act 1949, as amended):	
Under Export guarantees	£353
Under economic assistance loans to overseas countries . . .	£275 — £628

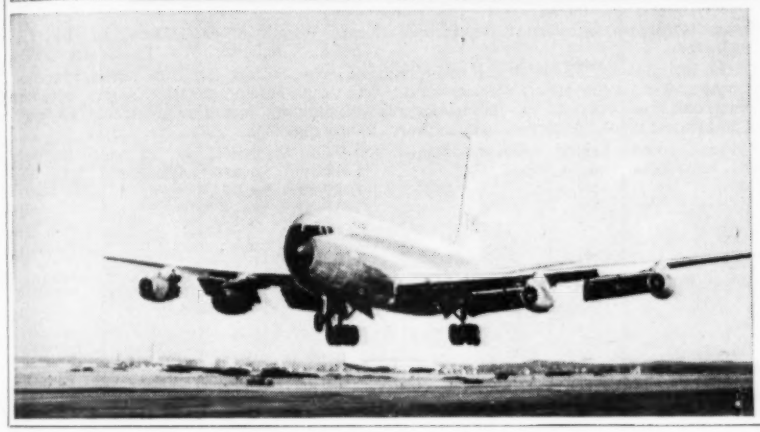
These figures did not include potential commitments in respect of offers of guarantees not yet accepted or balances of economic assistance loans not yet drawn by the borrowing governments.

Development in Australia – 1965. Inquiries for the 80-page booklet Development in Australia – 1965 reviewed on page 1084, of last week's *Journal*, should be made to the Australian Industries' Development Association, 406 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, C.1., Victoria.

Santolube oil additive en route for Yugoslavia. A road tanker from the Newport, Monmouthshire works of Monsanto Chemicals Ltd., discharges its load into a vessel at the town's docks.

A consignment of Vauxhall Vivas awaiting shipment to Canada





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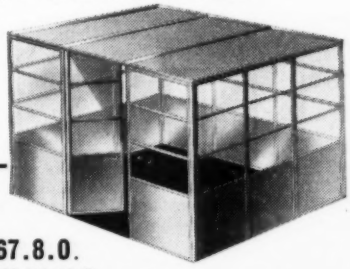

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Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (ARMY DEPARTMENT)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Nov. 23 .	50 tons bearings; MT spares and miscellaneous stores including:	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Nr. Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272).
	Austin 'Champ', Austin A90 and 95, Rover 75 and Bedford spares; tackle blocks 1 and 2 tons; time recorders; Matchless motor cycle spares; 472 gallons lubricating oil; kitchen equipment including meat slicers, vegetable shredders, potato peeling machines; electric frying ranges; 5,000 BD blouses and other items of clothing.		
Nov. 26 .	Industrial plant; MT spares and miscellaneous stores including:	Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Reed Hall, Colchester.	Fenn, Wright & Co. (Dept. L), 146 High Street, Colchester. (Tel. Colchester 72171).
	Fowler Planet industrial tractor; Coventry Climax fork lift; 4-ton lifting jacks; 32-ton lifting and traversing jacks; 50 h.p. Evinrude outboard motors; pneumatic concrete breaker; oxy-acetylene welding sets; 3 tons scrap batteries; scrap metal; wireless accessories; telephone and electrical spares; office and household furniture including steel frame tables, adjustable armchairs, oak finish bureaux, tubular stacking chairs; clothing, including greatcoats, khaki drill shorts, trousers and bush jackets, BD trousers and blouses; boots and shoes; blankets; carpets; kitchenware; mixed rags, etc.		
Dec. 2 .	Commercial vehicles; saloon and estate cars; Land Rovers and 'Champs'; motor cycles; cranes and tractors; machine tools; electric motors; BD clothing; leather jerkins; tyres; batteries and MT spares; old canvas and rags; boots; furniture; hardware and miscellaneous stores	Ordnance Disposals Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447-9).
Dec. 9 .	Plant and technical stores including diesel and petrol engined generator sets; fork lift trucks; theodolites and survey equipment; binoculars and watches; wireless reception sets and wireless equipment and miscellaneous stores, etc.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop .	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), Welsh Bridge, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 53151).
Dec. 14 .	Vehicles, including Austin 'Champs'; Land Rovers; saloon cars; earth moving equipment; spares, etc.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel. Nottingham 54272).
Dec. 16 .	Plant and equipment; 100 pairs binoculars 7 x 50; MT and electrical spares; clothing; tyres; tentage; canvas; scrap leather, etc.	Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Rotherwas, Hereford.	Russell, Baldwin & Bright (Dept. L), 20/21 King Street, Hereford. (Tel. Hereford 4366).

Catalogues for the sales shown above may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale. Price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Sale by tender – 50 tons fixed cantilever crane

Makers: Sir William Arrol & Co. Ltd.

Maximum working load – Main hoist 50 tons at 66 ft. radius – auxiliary hoist 10 tons at 59 ft. radius. **Height of lift** – Main hoist 61 ft. – auxiliary hoist 63 ft. **Speed** – Main hoist 9 ft./min. – auxiliary hoist 50 ft./min.

Location: Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18.

Application for Tender Forms should be made to the Senior Superintendent, Stores Branch, Central Offices, Royal Ordnance Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, S.E.18. Tenders must be returned by 10 a.m. on December 7, 1965. Permission to view on presentation of Tender Form only.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (AIR FORCE DEPT.)

1965	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Dec. 15 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment . .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co. (AFD1), Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel Gloucester 21267).

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within 14 days of the advertised date of the sale on application to the auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*).

Bruntingthorpe Royal Air Force Station – Public Auction. *Description:* 144 acres of land and buildings forming outer portion of Royal Air Force Station, Bruntingthorpe, including one T.2 and one B.1 type hangar and numerous other buildings as now standing thereon. *Location:* Lutterworth 5 miles, Leicester 10 miles, Market Harborough 9 miles. *Sale by auction* on **November 16, 1965,** at the Town Hall Lutterworth. *Auctioneers* (from whom detailed particulars and plan can be obtained): Shakespear, McTurk & Graham, 17 Wellington Street, Leicester. Tel. 23987/8/9.

Sale of Land – Horsham St. Faith, Norfolk on **November 26.**

Description – 8,500 acres approximately of freehold land at Vulcan Road, Norwich, Norfolk, adjoining an extensive industrial estate within two miles of Norwich City Centre, with outline planning consent for suitable industrial development.

Location – On the outskirts of Norwich, situated approximately 300 yards from the junction of Vulcan Road, with the Norwich Ring Road and about two miles from City Centre.

Auctioneers – Arnold, Son and Hockley, 36 Prince of Wales Road, Norwich, Norfolk, NOR 02S. (Tel.: Norwich 20551).

Sale by auction of land and buildings at Church Lawford Airfield, Warwickshire. The former Royal Air Force Station, Church Lawford, near Rugby, Warwicks. Illustrated particulars of approximately 83.679 acres of freehold land together with approximately 216,000 sq. ft. of excellent buildings suitable (subject to planning permission) for warehousing. To be sold by auction on Thursday December 9, 1965 at 3 p.m. at The Hotel Leofric, Coventry, by Robinson, Osborne & Moules, 16 Warwick Row, Coventry. Tel. 23264.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,085	—	16,050	15,373	15,373	9,074	3,478	922	688	591	1,205				
1960	109	112	114	110	109	98	119	110	127	129	114	+592	+520	+48	+37
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	129	130	135	137	121	+319	+230	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	128	119	131	141	124	+ 76	+ 33	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	132	108	140	145	133	+177	+ 89	+29	+55
1964	124	128	145	139	123	106	153	121	164	184	152	+482	+332	+44	+47
1964															
1st quarter	123	127	142	136	123	105	146	116	156	178	143	+ 87	+ 79	+ 2	+ 3
2nd quarter	124	128	143	137	122	105	152	121	155	184	155	+164	+126	+ 5	+12
3rd quarter	124	128	146	140	123	106	155	121	169	187	153	+123	+ 77	+ 6	+17
4th quarter	126	130	147	142	125	107	159	128	174	186	156	+108	+ 50	+31	+15
1965															
1st quarter	128	132	151	146	127	108	158	138	162	189	159	+ 56	+ 49	—11	+11
2nd quarter	126	131	152	145	123	107	159	127	164	182	164	+ 85	+ 83	—15	+ 6
3rd quarter						108									
1965															
March	..	131	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	131	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	132	..	..	..	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	130	..	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	132*	..	..	..	}	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	132*	..	..	..	} 108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September						}									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR						
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults			IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average (seasonally adjusted)	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices													
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands				1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—					3,836	3,250	
1960	120	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	336	212	+55	..	121	112	—273
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	+ 1	..	119	117	— 14
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	422	149	—64	..	121	120	+ 93
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	— 5	..	130	130	+105
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	+77	..	149	136	—412
1964														
1st quarter	141	121	123·2	+1·5	107·9	123·2	146·0	386	182	+25	— 5	146	135	— 78
2nd quarter	148	124	125·5	+2·8	107·8	124·2	147·7	368	230	+48	+33	148	135	—104
3rd quarter	153	113	126·5	+4·3	108·6	125·0	149·4	359	242	+12	+ 6	148	134	—127
4th quarter	162	124	127·6	+4·5	109·9	126·3	150·9	330	228	—14	—34	149	139	—103
1965														
1st quarter	169	121	128·8	+4·5	109·7	128·3	153·6	306	233	+ 5	— 5	143	141	— 27
2nd quarter	166	127*	132·0	+5·2	111·0	129·1	156·0	304	288	+55	+33	152	141	— 52
3rd quarter			132·6	+4·8	110·4*	129·7*	159·8	321	284	— 4	+ 6	153	147	
1965														
March	169	121	129·1	+4·4	110·0	128·8	154·5	306	249	+20	+10	147	143	..
April	166	123*	131·6	+5·5	110·9	128·9	155·3	299	274	+25	+14	149	143	..
May	165	123*	132·1	+5·1	111·3	129·2	156·0	305	287	+13	+ 9	157	140	..
June	166	127*	132·4	+4·9	110·7	129·3	157·2	309	302	+15	+13	148	139	..
July	166*	126*	132·4	+4·9	110·5	129·6	159·4	318	296	— 6	+ 3	152	154	..
August	166*	122*	132·7	+4·7	110·2*	129·7*	159·9	324	282	—14	— 9	157	144	..
September			132·8	+4·8	110·4*	129·9*	160·2	321	275	— 7	— 7	149	143	
October					110·7*	129·9*		309	265	—10	—12			

† Not seasonally adjusted. *Provisional.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for September

Unit value index numbers of Imports and exports (Table 1).

IN SEPTEMBER the export unit value index was unchanged from the previous month's level of 109. Although the import unit value index moved up one point to 107, the increase was not sufficiently large to alter the terms of trade which remained at 102 (1961 = 100).

The rise of over half per cent in the import unit value index was due mainly to rises of 1 per cent in the food, beverages and tobacco index and 1½ per cent in the basic materials index. The increase in the food, beverages and tobacco index reflected increased average values of sugar and also increased tea prices which are probably due to the seasonal arrival of better quality teas. The increase in the basic materials index was mainly due to increased average values of imported tin ore and wool.

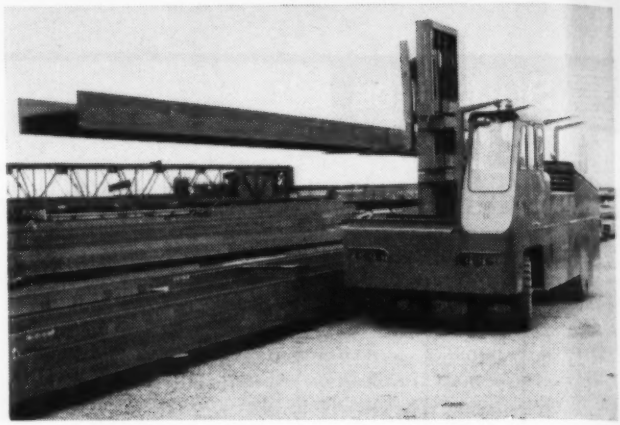
There was no change in the total export unit value index. A rise of a half per cent in the index for manufactured goods was offset by a fall of almost 1 per cent in the non-manufactured goods index. Within the manufactured class of goods the indices for chemicals, metals and other manufactured goods increased by one half per cent while the textiles index fell by 1 per cent.

Volume of imports and exports (Table 2).

The volume of imports in the third quarter was 2 per cent higher, seasonally adjusted, than in the second. Imports, which had been rising throughout 1964 albeit more slowly towards its end, had fallen sharply in the early part of this year when both the first and second quarters' figures had been affected by delayed arrivals of goods (especially food) due to the American dock strike, so that in the first nine months of this year they were, in volume, running at about the same rate as the average for 1964.

The increase in volume in the third quarter was confined to imports of food, beverages and tobacco and imports of manufactured goods, all other categories showed a reduction in the period. Imports of food, beverages and tobacco, were erratic during the first half of this year; in the third quarter their volume was 7 per cent more than in the second, and so far this year, they were 3 per cent less than in the first nine months of last year. Imports of manufactures, also low in the first quarter were, in the third quarter, 2 per cent more in volume, seasonally adjusted, than in the second. The increase was entirely in imports of finished manufactures (8½ per cent more); imports of semi-manufactures fell in the third quarter. The average rate of imports of manufactures this year is 1 per cent less than the monthly average for 1964. Imports of basic materials which after remaining fairly flat in 1964 rose in volume in the first half of this year, fell in the third quarter to the level of the first quarter, and were nearly 1 per cent less than they were in the second. Imports of fuels, which had been rising earlier this year, were down by 6 per cent in volume in the third quarter compared with the second.

Exports in the third quarter were 4 per cent more in volume than they were in the previous quarter, and are at a rate in the year so far of 3½ per cent above the 1964 average. The increase in volume in the third quarter was widespread over the main commodity groups, but the biggest relative increase was in non-manufactured goods, although exports of manufactured goods also showed an increase in the period.



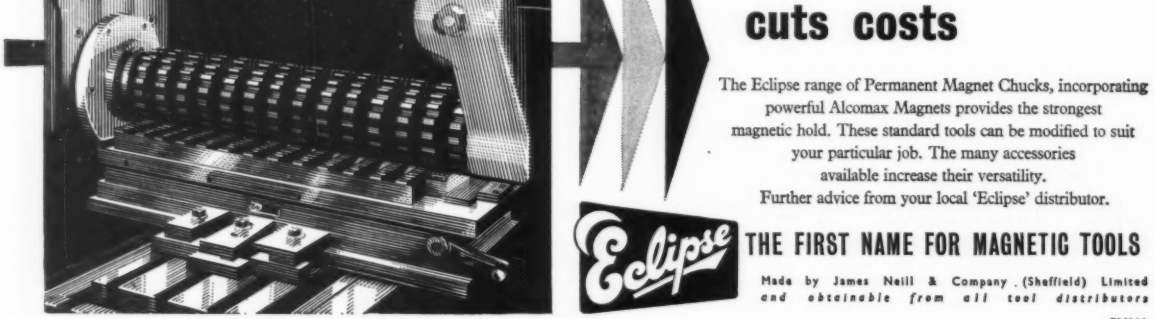
A Lancer 1800 *Series sideloader handling a steel beam* 60 *ft. in length and weighing seven tons, at Dorman Long's steel works at Middlesbrough. Lancer Machinery Ltd., Leighton Buzzard, the manufacturers, say that similar machines have been exported to Spain, India, Australia and Germany.*

Exports of manufactured goods were 3 per cent more in volume in the third quarter than they had been in the second after being relatively flat in the first half-year following a rise at the turn of the year. Exports of chemicals, level since the middle of last year, rose a little in the third quarter compared with the second (2 per cent). There was a further increase in exports of metals which have been rising steadily this year. Exports of machinery and transport equipment accounted for a large part of the increase in the third quarter when they were 7 per cent more than they had been in the second, although the increase was only 4½ per cent when compared with the first half-yearly average. There was a 4 per cent rise this quarter in the volume of exports of textiles which are now at the same rate as at the end of last year.

There was a rise of 9 per cent in the volume of exports of non-manufactures in the third quarter of this year compared with the second with increases spread over all the main groups of commodities. There were particularly large increases in the volume of exports of food, beverages and tobacco and in exports of basic materials which increased by 8 and 14 per cent respectively. Exports of fuels showed a 7 per cent rise in the third quarter over the second, but this has been an erratic series this year.

Note: This series of index numbers based on 1961 = 100 was introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September, 1963, issue of *Economic Trends*. Some minor changes have been made to the index numbers, and their relative weights, given in these tables to take account of the inclusion of precious stones etc., in the import and export statistics and the revised valuation of parcel post imports.

Tables on following pages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United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers

TABLE 1

(1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports								(1) Terms of Trade
								Manufactured Goods						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other	
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7		
	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141	
1954	104	108	104	110	98	91	105	89	114	95	90	83	87	87
1955	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	105	99
1963 1st quarter	102	107	95	98	101	103	100	103	98	102	102	104	104	101
2nd quarter	103	110	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	104	100
3rd quarter	103	111	97	98	101	104	104	104	100	103	102	106	104	101
4th quarter	105	117	99	96	102	105	105	105	102	103	103	106	105	100
1964 1st quarter	107	118	102	96	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
2nd quarter	106	115	103	96	104	106	108	105	101	107	105	107	104	99
3rd quarter	106	113	103	94	106	107	108	107	101	107	107	107	106	101
4th quarter	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	108	105	100
1965 1st quarter	107	115	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	109	111	109	106	100
2nd quarter	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
3rd quarter	106	112	102	90	109	109	103	110	105	108	114	110	109	102
1963 July	103	111	97	99	101	104	103	104	99	103	102	106	104	101
August	103	110	97	98	101	104	105	105	100	102	102	106	104	102
September	103	112	97	97	101	104	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	101
October	105	116	97	96	101	105	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	100
November	106	118	99	96	102	105	105	105	101	103	103	106	106	99
December	106	116	100	95	102	105	106	105	102	104	103	106	105	100
1964 January	106	118	101	95	102	105	107	105	101	104	104	106	104	99
February	107	118	102	97	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
March	107	117	102	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	98
April	106	115	103	97	103	105	108	105	101	106	104	106	104	99
May	107	116	103	96	104	106	109	106	101	107	105	107	104	99
June	106	114	103	95	105	106	108	106	101	108	106	107	105	100
July	106	113	104	95	105	107	109	106	101	108	106	108	105	100
August	106	114	102	94	106	107	109	106	101	107	107	107	106	100
September	106	111	102	94	106	107	107	107	101	108	108	108	106	101
October	107	113	104	94	107	107	107	107	102	108	109	107	106	100
November	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	107	106	100
December	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	109	111	108	105	100
1965 January	108	116	102	94	108	107	106	108	102	109	111	108	106	100
February	107	114	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	110	111	109	106	101
March	107	114	101	93	108	108	106	108	104	110	111	109	107	101
April	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
May	107	115	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	107	101
June	107	113	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	110	113	109	108	101
July	106	111	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
August	106	111	102	90	109	109	103	110	104	109	113	110	109	102
September	107	112	103	90	109	109	102	110	105	108	114	110	110	102

(1) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

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United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers

TABLE 2

(1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports							
								Manufactured Goods					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1954	73	82	96	63	50	82	83	79	57	141	75	75	82
1955	82	88	102	75	63	87	85	86	65	135	86	82	90
1956	81	90	99	71	63	92	89	91	69	129	97	89	90
1957	84	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	91
1958	84	98	92	76	67	90	88	90	71	109	93	90	89
1959	90	98	98	88	77	93	90	93	81	109	99	92	91
1960	102	100	107	96	103	98	92	98	93	109	98	97	96
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	104	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	103
1963	107	102	101	120	113	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	137	112	115	111	126	105	103	107	123
Unadjusted													
1964 1st quarter	119	106	107	126	136	113	115	114	125	106	102	115	116
2nd quarter	121	103	109	133	143	115	116	115	127	109	109	113	125
3rd quarter	116	103	105	127	133	102	104	102	123	99	96	95	119
4th quarter	121	107	113	130	135	116	127	113	130	109	107	107	131
1965 1st quarter	116	96	107	147	128	112	111	112	129	103	101	110	123
2nd quarter	121	101	109	141	142	119	117	120	134	105	115	118	131
3rd quarter	120	104	109	133	137	113	121	112	127	104	106	108	122
1964 July	116	104	105	120	133	103	90	106	120	97	97	101	122
August	117	98	111	128	134	109	120	108	137	108	109	95	128
September	116	107	100	133	131	94	101	93	113	91	82	88	106
October	127	111	113	134	148	114	125	112	132	108	101	105	135
November	116	108	107	125	127	114	132	111	127	113	109	105	123
December	121	102	117	132	131	119	124	116	132	106	110	110	134
1965 January	119	99	114	145	127	107	110	107	121	98	97	107	110
February	101	82	95	128	113	110	107	111	127	98	94	110	125
March	127	105	114	167	144	119	115	119	138	112	113	113	134
April	117	105	108	141	128	121	113	122	141	110	116	118	135
May	126	99	108	144	156	118	116	119	133	106	114	117	127
June	120	100	111	138	141	119	122	119	129	99	114	118	130
July	125	104	112	142	147	124	119	126	137	113	122	124	135
August	114	102	106	125	126	106	107	105	117	94	96	102	122
September	121	105	109	132	139	109	138	104	128	104	100	100	108
Seasonally adjusted													
1964 1st quarter	*117*	*103*	*107*	*124*	*134*	*113*	*116*	*112*	*123*	*103*	*102*	*112*	*120*
2nd quarter	*120*	*103*	*108*	*130*	*140*	*111*	*117*	*110*	*123*	*107*	*104*	*105*	*124*
3rd quarter	*120*	*108*	*105*	*126*	*139*	*109*	*110*	*109*	*129*	*104*	*104*	*103*	*121*
4th quarter	*119*	*104*	*110*	*133*	*134*	*113*	*119*	*113*	*130*	*107*	*103*	*109*	*125*
1965 1st quarter	*114*	*94*	*109*	*144*	*125*	*115*	*116*	*115*	*131*	*104*	*105*	*110*	*132*
2nd quarter	*120*	*101*	*110*	*139*	*138*	*113*	*115*	*113*	*128*	*102*	*108*	*108*	*128*
3rd quarter	*123*	*109*	*109*	*132*	*142*	*118*	*126*	*116*	*131*	*107*	*112*	*115*	*122*
1964 July	*111*	*102*	*99*	*114*	*125*	*104*	*98*	*105*	*121*	*97*	*98*	*100*	*118*
August	*126*	*111*	*111*	*129*	*150*	*116*	*123*	*115*	*143*	*110*	*119*	*105*	*129*
September	*122*	*112*	*105*	*134*	*141*	*108*	*108*	*107*	*124*	*104*	*94*	*105*	*116*
October	*117*	*101*	*107*	*129*	*136*	*110*	*114*	*109*	*130*	*105*	*96*	*105*	*125*
November	*121*	*110*	*112*	*134*	*132*	*111*	*121*	*110*	*128*	*109*	*103*	*107*	*116*
December	*120*	*100*	*111*	*135*	*136*	*119*	*123*	*118*	*132*	*106*	*110*	*115*	*135*
1965 January	*116*	*98*	*107*	*141*	*124*	*111*	*116*	*110*	*125*	*102*	*102*	*107*	*123*
February	*110*	*88*	*108*	*140*	*120*	*118*	*115*	*118*	*134*	*103*	*102*	*115*	*137*
March	*116*	*94*	*112*	*152*	*129*	*116*	*118*	*116*	*134*	*108*	*110*	*109*	*135*
April	*118*	*105*	*112*	*140*	*127*	*115*	*112*	*115*	*136*	*106*	*110*	*109*	*133*
May	*125*	*99*	*110*	*141*	*151*	*113*	*115*	*113*	*126*	*104*	*108*	*109*	*126*
June	*118*	*99*	*106*	*137*	*137*	*111*	*118*	*110*	*122*	*96*	*107*	*106*	*125*
July	*123*	*104*	*109*	*140*	*142*	*124*	*128*	*122*	*135*	*111*	*120*	*119*	*130*
August	*126*	*118*	*110*	*132*	*144*	*116*	*114*	*116*	*126*	*100*	*109*	*115*	*126*
September	*119*	*104*	*108*	*124*	*139*	*114*	*135*	*111*	*130*	*109*	*107*	*110*	*109*

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In today's high speed world . . . the gas industry thinks of tomorrow

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

Continued growth in United Kingdom trade by air

THE FIGURES for trade by air, given in Table 1, show that this trade has continued to increase. Compared with the first half of 1964, United Kingdom imports by air in the first half of 1965 were higher in value by £25 million (13 per cent), exports by £33 million (22 per cent) and re-exports by £3 million (13 per cent). In this period, total air trade rose by 17 per cent compared with a rise of 3 per cent in trade by all forms of transport.

The divisions in which the greatest proportion of goods are carried by air are, for exports, professional and scientific instruments etc. and clothing (both 34 per cent), leather manufactures (26 per cent) and pharmaceuticals (25 per cent) and for imports, professional and scientific instruments (50 per cent), electrical machinery and parts (46 per cent) and pharmaceuticals (42 per cent).

Forty-five per cent of trade by air is with Western Europe; the United States, France and West Germany are the most important individual countries for trade by this form of transport.

Statistical note

From January 1, 1965 figures for precious stones and pearls have been included in the Trade Accounts; the 1964 figures have been adjusted in these tables for purposes of comparison. Complete aircraft flown out under their own power are included in the totals of all United Kingdom trade, but are excluded from the figures by air.

Value of Trade Compared With Total Trade Figures

TABLE 1

	Imports			UK Exports			Re-exports		
	Total	By Air		Total	By Air		Total	By Air	
	£m c.i.f.	£m c.i.f.	Per cent. of Total Imports	£m. f.o.b.	£m. f.o.b.	Per cent of Total UK Exports	£m. f.o.b.	£m. f.o.b.	Per cent of Total Re-exports
1960	4 540·7	176·1	3·9	3,554·8	177·7	5·0	141·2	29·0	20·5
1961	4 395·1	202·9	4·6	3,681·5	219·7	6·0	158·6	30·1	19·0
1962	4,487·2	226·5	5·0	3,791·1	235·0	6·2	157·6	41·1	26·1
1963	4,812·7	253·4	5·3	4,081·2	263·2	6·4	153·8	45·6	29·6
1964	5,702·9	380·8	6·7	4,412·3	291·1	6·6	153·5	46·4	30·2
1963 January-June	2,336·5	123·5	5·3	2,028·6	123·1	6·1	79·6	21·7	27·3
July-December	2,483·7	130·0	5·2	2,051·5	140·1	6·8	74·2	23·9	32·2
1964 January-June	2,785·7	188·4	6·6	2,246·8	144·9	6·4	77·7	23·5	30·3
July-December	2,827·1	192·4	6·8	2,165·6	146·2	6·8	75·7	22·8	30·1
1965 January-June	2,855·7	213·5	7·5	2,327·1	177·5	7·6	83·0	26·5	32·0

Commodity Composition of United Kingdom Exports

TABLE 2

Selected divisions	July–December, 1964			January–June, 1965		
	Total	By air		Total	By air	
	£m. f.o.b.	£m. f.o.b.	Per cent of Total UK Exports	£m. f.o.b.	£m. f.o.b.	Per cent of Total UK Exports
00. Live animals (excluding zoo animals, dogs and cats)	16·1	3·1	19	19·3	1·6	8
21. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	2·2	0·1	3	2·8	0·5	17
51. Chemical elements and compounds	50·4	1·5	3	55·5	2·2	4
54. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	29·7	6·1	21	33·2	8·2	25
61. Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified and dressed fur skins	14·3	3·3	23	15·0	3·9	26
62. Rubber manufactures, not elsewhere specified	23·5	0·6	2	23·7	0·7	3
65. Textile yarns, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	137·0	7·0	5	138·5	8·4	6
68. Non-ferrous metals	70·6	8·3	12	81·3	13·6	17
69. Manufactures of metal, not elsewhere specified	71·0	2·3	3	78·0	2·8	4
71. Machinery, other than electric	399·9	27·2	7	457·3	39·6	9
72. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	153·8	17·5	11	169·1	20·2	12
Ex. 73. Railway vehicles, road vehicles and parts, aircraft parts, ships and boats	303·0	12·4	4	340·1	14·8	4
84. Clothing, knitted or crocheted articles including elastic or rubberized fabric and articles of fur	25·0	9·0	36	20·6	7·0	34
86. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	42·8	14·8	35	49·3	16·8	34
89. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified	74·4	14·7	20	77·0	17·9	23
All other goods	751·8	18·3	2	766·4	19·4	3
TOTAL	2,165·6	146·2	7	2 327·1	177·5	8

* Figures shown under this heading include horses exported temporarily for racing, breeding or other purposes.

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Commodity Composition of Imports

TABLE 3

Selected Divisions	July-December 1964			January-June 1965		
	Total £m c.i.f.	By Air		Total £m c.i.f	By Air	
		£m c.i.f.	Per cent of Total Imports		£m c.i.f.	Per cent of Total Imports
00. *Live animals (excluding zoo animals, dogs and cats)	27·7	3·3	12	22·0	2·2	10
21. Hides, skins and furskins, undressed	25·2	6·0	24	29·3	10·1	34
28. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	99·1	4·2	4	97·1	3·6	4
51. Chemical elements and compounds	51·7	3·9	8	54·2	4·9	9
54. Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	3·4	1·2	36	4·8	2·0	42
61. Leather, leather manufactures, not elsewhere specified, and dressed furskins	13·8	2·0	15	12·8	2·0	16
65. Textile yarn, fabrics, made-up articles and related products	87·1	9·8	11	74·6	8·8	12
68. Non-ferrous metals	181·6	3·2	2	184·1	7·1	4
69. Manufactures of metal, not elsewhere specified	20·1	2·8	14	22·1	3·1	14
71. Machinery other than electric	169·1	38·3	23	181·2	39·7	22
72. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	60·4	26·1	43	61·0	27·8	46
Ex 73. Railway vehicles, road vehicles and parts, aircraft parts, ships and boats	36·2	6·8	19	46·7	6·2	13
84. Clothing, knitted or crocheted articles including elastic or rubberized fabric and articles of fur	34·7	10·0	29	28·8	7·8	27
85. Footwear, gaiters and the like	9·6	1·9	19	10·5	1·6	15
86. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	33·1	15·5	47	35·4	17·6	50
89. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified	55·5	15·4	28	52·3	19·1	36
All other goods	1,918·8	41·8	2	1,939·0	49·9	3
Total	2,827·1	192·4	7	2,855·7	213·5	7

* Figures shown under this heading include horses imported temporarily for racing, breeding or other purposes.

Commodity Composition of Re-exports

TABLE 4

Selected Divisions	July-December 1964			January-June 1965		
	Total £m f.o.b.	By Air		Total £m f.o.b.	By Air	
		£m f.o.b.	Per cent of Total Re-exports		£m f.o.b.	Per cent of Total Re-exports
21. Hides skins and furskins undressed	9·8	4·8	48	15·7	9·4	60
61. Leather, leather manufactures not elsewhere specified and dressed furskins	1·1	0·5	47	1·5	0·7	51
68. Non-ferrous metals	7·7	0·5	6	7·2	0·6	8
71. Machinery other than electric	13·1	8·3	63	12·8	7·2	56
72. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	4·5	3·0	67	4·2	2·8	68
Ex 73. Railway vehicles, road vehicles and parts, aircraft parts, ships and boats	1·8	1·2	69	2·4	1·3	56
86. Professional, scientific and controlling instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	1·8	1·2	69	1·7	1·2	69
89. Miscellaneous manufactured articles, not elsewhere specified	3·4	2·4	69	3·7	2·3	61
All other goods	32·4	0·8	3	33·7	1·0	3
Total	75·7	22·8	30	83·0	26·5	32

Imports From and United Kingdom Exports and Re-exports to Selected Countries

TABLE 5

	Imports						UK Exports						Re-exports					
	July-December 1964			January-June 1965			July-December 1964			January-June 1965			July-December 1964			January-June 1965		
	Total £m c.i.f.	By air		Total £m c.i.f.	By air		Total £m f.o.b.	By air		Total £m f.o.b.	By air		Total £m f.o.b.	By air		Total £m f.o.b.	By air	
		£m c.i.f.	Per cent of total imports		£m c.i.f.	Per cent of total imports		£m f.o.b.	Per cent of total UK exports		£m f.o.b.	Per cent of total UK exports		£m f.o.b	Per cent of total re-exports		£m f.o.b.	Per cent of total re-exports
West Germany	128·4	15·3	11·9	127·9	14·9	11·7	110·1	13·6	12·3	124·3	18·4	14·8	14·1	4·8	33·7	14·1	5·8	41·5
Netherlands	123·2	7·6	6·1	132·7	10·8	8·2	92·9	9·5	10·2	97·0	10·9	11·2	3·6	0·6	16·4	4·3	0·8	17·7
France	88·6	17·0	19·2	89·5	16·9	18·9	86·5	19·8	22·9	91·8	21·6	23·6	7·0	3·0	43·6	8·1	3·4	42·3
Italy	68·7	8·4	12·2	73·0	8·6	11·8	53·9	7·1	13·1	55·5	8·1	14·5	4·3	1·1	25·6	5·6	2·4	42·9
Sweden	102·8	3·2	3·1	107·5	3·9	3·6	97·7	5·3	5·4	112·3	5·9	5·2	2·9	0·3	11·8	3·1	0·5	15·0
Denmark	97·2	1·7	1·8	94·2	2·8	3·0	57·6	2·3	3·9	65·9	2·2	3·4	1·1	0·1	10·5	1·2	0·2	13·4
Switzerland	37·7	12·6	33·3	39·6	12·0	30·4	42·3	5·2	12·2	44·7	5·7	12·8	2·3	0·7	28·8	3·0	1·3	42·7
Irish Republic	89·9	6·5	7·3	78·4	6·0	7·6	82·2	5·7	6·9	90·2	6·0	6·6	5·0	0·5	10·2	4·5	0·4	8·4
United States of America	341·2	51·4	15·1	324·3	61·4	18·9	209·7	24·0	11·5	221·4	36·2	16·4	12·0	5·9	49·1	10·3	5·8	56·5
Canada	244·9	5·5	2·2	225·0	5·2	2·3	92·5	8·5	9·2	91·6	10·9	11·9	2·8	1·0	35·6	3·8	1·4	36·1
India	75·8	1·5	2·0	60·3	1·3	2·1	60·8	2·1	3·5	62·4	2·3	3·7	1·0	0·5	48·0	1·1	0·1	14·0
Australia	128·9	1·5	1·1	110·9	1·2	1·1	132·0	3·3	2·5	137·7	3·3	2·4	0·9	0·1	14·4	1·6	0·3	18·5
Japan	35·9	1·6	4·5	34·0	2·2	6·6	27·6	3·4	12·5	25·0	4·0	16·1	1·0	0·2	18·3	1·1	0·1	9·7
Total of above Countries	1,563·3	133·7	8·6	1,497·4	147·2	9·8	1,145·8	109·7	9·6	1,220·0	135·6	11·1	58·0	18·8	32·4	61·9	22·5	36·4
All other Countries	1,263·9	58·7	4·6	1,358·4	66·3	4·9	1,019·7	36·5	3·6	1,107·1	41·9	3·8	17·7	4·1	22·9	21·1	4·0	19·2
Grand Total	2,827·1	192·4	6·8	2,855·7	213·5	7·5	2,165·6	146·2	6·8	2,327·1	177·5	7·6	75·7	22·8	30·1	83·0	26·5	32·0

(Continued on next page)

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LIBRARIES

CONTINUED GROWTH OF UNITED KINGDOM TRADE BY AIR, *continued*

Imports From and United Kingdom Exports and Re-exports to Various Areas by Air.

TABLE 6

	Imports		UK Exports		Re-Exports	
	July-Dec. 1964	Jan.-June 1965	July-Dec. 1964	Jan.-June 1965	July-Dec. 1964	Jan.-June 1965
	£m. c.i.f.	£m. c.i.f.	£m. f.o.b.	£m. f.o.b.	£m. f.o.b.	£m. f.o.b.
Sterling Area	38·0	39·3	24·5	26·3	1·8	1·7
North America	56·9	66·6	32·7	47·3	6·9	7·2
Latin America	2·3	2·1	2·6	3·1	0·6	0·3
Western Europe	80·5	86·6	75·9	86·9	11·8	15·9
Middle East (except Sterling Middle East Countries)	4·2	2·8	4·3	5·0	1·2	1·0
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	4·9	5·4	1·5	1·7	0·1	0·1
Rest of World	5·5	10·7	4·7	7·2	0·4	0·2
Total	192·4	213·5	146·2	177·5	22·8	26·5

Part of a ten thousand consignment of day-old Chunky broiler chicks for Spain being loaded on to a special B.E.A. 'Argosy' freighter at London Airport. Despatched by the Ross Group Poultry Division the chicks will form the basis of new breeding flocks for the growing Spanish broiler industry. Further consignments are scheduled for regular monthly delivery until April next year.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, November 5, 1965.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			British		
Mining Review No. 3 – 19th Year	Br/E 30772	11	November 1	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Look at Life Series 27:					
Putting More Beef into It	Br/E 30781	9	November 2	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.
Cats of the Sea	Br/E 30782	9	November 2	" "	" "
A Study in Terror	Br/E 30785	95	November 5	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Compton-Tekli Film Productions Ltd., and Sir Nigel Films Ltd.
Movietone News 1899A	Br/E 30406	10	November 5	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1900	Br/E 30407	7	November 5	" "	" "
Pathe News 65-88	Br/E 30486	8	November 5	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 65-89	Br/E 30487	8	November 5	" "	" "
			Foreign		
Incognito	F 30773	91	November 2	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Les Films Odeon, Paris.
Balboa	F 30774	87	November 2	" "	L.M. Films S.A., Madrid.
The Invincible Masked Rider	F 30775	94	November 2	" "	Romana Film, Rome, and SNC Films, Paris.
The Checkered Flag	F 30776	74	November 2	Eagle Films Ltd.	Herb Vendig, Hollywood.
Kingdom of Violence	F 30777	97	November 2	" "	Alexandra, Rome, and Procinsa, Madrid.
China!	F 30778	70	November 2	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Felix Greene, California.
Peter and Pavla	F 30779	85	November 2	" "	Ceskoslovensky Filmexport, Prague.
Adieu Philippine	F 30780	106	November 2	" "	Unitec, France, Paris.
A Very Special Favor	F 30783	105	November 4	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
I Saw What You Did	F 30784	82	November 5	" "	" "

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Retail sales in September

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ended September the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales was 108 (1961 = 100) compared with 107 in the second quarter suggesting that the underlying trend in the volume of retail trade was slowly upward in the third quarter of the year. During the first two quarters of 1965 the seasonally adjusted indices were 108 and 107, respectively; this suggested a fall in the underlying trend but part of this may have been due to irregularities in the March and April figures, and for the first half-year as a whole the seasonally adjusted index was 107.

Table 1—Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week
(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1963 4th quarter	110	108	111	110	113	111
1964 1st quarter	111	109	112	110	113	113
2nd quarter	112	111	113	109	116	115
3rd quarter	114	114	115	110	116	117
4th quarter	116	115	118	113	119	120
1965 1st quarter	118	116	121	117	121	122
2nd quarter	119	117	120	115	120	123
3rd quarter	121	119	123	118	121	126
1964 September	115	114	116	111	117	118
October	116	115	118	114	119	120
November	116	115	117	112	119	120
December	117	115	118	113	119	120
1965 January	118	116	119	114	120	121
February	118	116	120	115	120	122
March	119	117	122	120	122	124
April	118	117	119	114	120	122
May	119	117	121	118	121	124
June	119	117	120	113	120	123
July / August / September	121	119	123	118	121	126

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1963 4th quarter	105	102	107
1964 1st quarter	105	103	107
2nd quarter	105	103	107
3rd quarter	106	103	108
4th quarter	107	103	110
1965 1st quarter	108	104	111
2nd quarter	107	104	110
3rd quarter	108	104	111
1964 September	106	103	109
October	108	104	110
November	107	104	110
December	107	103	110
1965 January	107	103	110
February	107	104	111
March	108	104	113
April	106	103	109
May	108	104	111
June	107	103	110
July / August / September	108	104	111

(a) The total and sub-total series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently from the component series. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment.
(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of retail sales showed a two points rise to 121 for the third quarter of the year after being at 119 in the second quarter and 118 in the first quarter.

It will be recalled that for August no seasonally adjusted figures were published because the shift in the date of the August Bank Holiday had affected the pattern of trading to an extent which could not be measured. Since the three months July, August and September are likely to be affected by this change separate seasonally adjusted figures for each of these months are not being published. The average for the third quarter of the year which is given in the table, is likely to be unaffected by the shift of the Bank Holiday date. (For the reasons explained in the footnote the seasonally adjusted series have been revised from January 1963 onwards.)

The increase in the value of sales between September 1964 and September 1965 (the latter period included quiet trading in the week of the August Bank Holiday) was 5 per cent compared with the rather larger increase of 7 per cent for August. For the two months combined the increase was 6 per cent, a rise more or less in line with that shown earlier this year and confirming that the change in the date of the Bank Holiday did affect the pattern of retail trading.

Clothing and footwear shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales by clothing and footwear shops at 118 in the third quarter was three points higher than in the second quarter and just above the level of the first quarter. Although the indices for the first and second quarters are affected in part by uncertainty in allowing appropriately for the effect of pre-Easter buying – which is particularly important in this field – it seems clear that the underlying trend of sales by clothing and footwear shops has been rising during this year. Before seasonal adjustment sales in September showed an increase of 7 per cent above sales a year earlier, compared with increases of 6 per cent and 8 per cent for July and August. Taking the three months together to allow for shifts in sales arising from the changed date of the Bank Holiday, shows an increase of 7 per cent for the quarter as a whole, a rise slightly greater than for the first half of the year. While men's wear shops and women's wear shops shared a similar experience, the third quarter's increase being greater than the increase earlier in the year, sales of footwear shops were somewhat duller with an increase of 4 per cent in the third quarter as compared with 4 per cent for the second quarter and 6 per cent for the first quarter.

(*Text continued on page* 1162)

Table 2—Analysis by form of organization

September – Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (*a*) 1961 = 100

	Total all retailers		Independent retailers		Multiple retailers		Co-operative societies	
		%		%		%		%
ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS	117	+5	112	+3	129	+7	103	+2
FOOD SHOPS (*h*)	115	+4	111	+3	135	+9	101	+2
Grocers	116	+4(f)	111	+2	142	+10	99	+1(f)
Butchers	110	+3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greengrocers, fruiterers	97	+2	98	+2	92	—1	76	—4
Fishmongers, poulterers	115	+1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bread and flour confectioners	126	+5(g)	121	+3	136	+8	..	..
Off-licences	116	+9	108	+9	123	+9	..	..
Dairymen	129	+7	..	..	..	..	119	+6
NON-FOOD SHOPS	119	+5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Clothing and footwear shops	114	+7	107	+5	121	+9	109	+6
Footwear shops	117	+6	115	+5	118	+6	113	+6
Men's and boys' wear shops	108	+6	109	+8	108	+4	96	+9
Women's, girls' and infants' wear, drapery and general clothing shops	115	+7	106	+4	127	+11	111	+6
Large (c)	—		121	+4	—		—	
Medium (c)	—		111	+5	—		—	
Small (c)	—		100	+4	—		—	
Durable goods shops	118	+2	105	Nil	142	+5	117	+2
Furniture shops	113	+3	110	+1	123	+7	—	
Large (c)	—		106	+2	—		—	
Medium and small (c)	—		111	+1	—		—	
Other durable goods shops	124	+2	100	—1	150	+4	—	
Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (e)	111	+2	100	—1	133	+6	—	
of which								
Rental specialists	..		..		158	+9	—	
Electricity showrooms	121	—15	—		121	—15	—	
Gas showrooms	223	+17	—		223	+17	—	
Miscellaneous non-food shops (b)	119	+5	..		..		..	
Confectioners' tobacconists, newsagents	122	+7	121	+7	130	+10	—	
Booksellers, stationers	..		124	+4	..		—	
Chemists, photographic goods dealers (d)	114	+2	112	—2	118	+7	104	Nil
Jewellers	119	+3	120	+3	114	Nil	—	
Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops	122	+6	..		..		—	
Ironmongers and hardware shops	111	+4	110	+4	116	+2	—	
Other miscellaneous non-food shops (i)	—		110	Nil	—		—	
Department Stores	113	+2	—		—		—	
Mail Order Businesses	169	+12	—		—		—	

Table 3—Index numbers of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier (a)

(i) Analysis by broad groups: value and volume

1961 = 100

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	All kinds of business (£9,140)				Food shops (h) (£4,154)				Non-food shops											
									Total (£4,986)				Clothing and footwear shops (£1,384)		Durable goods shops (£956)		Miscellaneous non-food shops (*b*) (£1,962)		Department stores (£457)		Mail order businesses (£227)	
	Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*		Value		Volume*											
1962 Year	103	+3	100	Nil	104	+4	101	+1	103	+3	100	Nil	102	+2	103	+3	103	+3	103	+ 3	108	+ 8
1963 Year	108	+4	103	+3	107	+3	102	+1	108	+5	104	+4	106	+5	109	+5	107	+4	108	+ 5	122	+13
1964 Year	113	+5	106	+2	112	+5	103	+1	114	+6	108	+4	110	+4	116	+7	114	+6	113	+ 5	142	+17
1965 Year to date†	114	+6	103	+2	116	+5	102	+1	113	+7	103	+3	107	+6	115	+5	144	+7	107	+ 4	147	+17
1964 4th quarter	132	+6	121	+3	120	+7	109	+1	141	+6	132	+3	140	+3	136	+5	137	+7	146	+ 5	193	+21
1965 1st quarter	109	+7	99	+2	114	+6	102	+1	105	+7	97	+4	95	+6	114	+7	105	+7	100	+ 5	140	+21
2nd quarter	116	+6	104	+2	117	+5	102	+1	116	+6	105	+2	115	+6	112	+4	115	+7	108	+ 3	154	+11
3rd quarter	117	+6	105	+2	117	+5	102	+1	118	+6	107	+3	112	+7	118	+3	120	+6	113	+ 5	148	+20
1965 July	119	+6	107	+2	117	+4	102	Nil	122	+7	111	+4	117	+6	121	+ 5	121	+ 7	131	+11	139	+26
August	116	+7	103	+3	118	+7	103	+3	114	+7	103	+3	106	+8	113	+3	122	+7	96	+ 3	130	+30
September	117	+5	105	+1	115	+4	101	Nil	119	+5	108	+2	114	+7	118	+2	119	+5	113	+ 2	169	+12

(ii) Analysis by kinds of business: value only

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Food shops												Clothing and footwear shops					
	Grocers (*f*) (£2,397)		Butchers (£637)		Greengrocers, fruiterers (£323)		Fishmongers, poulterers (£81)		Bread and flour confectioners (*g*) (£196)		Off-licences (£139)		Dairymen (£367)		Footwear shops (£229)		Men's and boys' wear shops (£281)		Women's wear shops (£874)	
1962 Year	104	+4	102	+2	102	+2	103	+3	107	+7	107	+ 7	105	+5	101	+1	103	+3	102	+2
1963 Year	107	+3	103	+2	100	—2	108	+5	113	+6	114	+ 6	110	+5	106	+4	107	+4	106	+5
1964 Year	112	+4	109	+6	103	+3	115	+7	119	+6	123	+ 8	118	+7	109	+3	111	+4	111	+4
1965 Year to date†	116	+5	111	+5	109	+4	118	+4	125	+6	111	+ 9	125	+7	106	+5	109	+6	107	+7
1964 4th quarter	119	+6	119	+7	96	+6	123	+7	124	+6	186	+ 9	122	+8	133	Nil	137	+3	143	+4
1965 1st quarter	114	+6	114	+6	100	+5	116	+5	121	+5	109	+ 9	123	+8	87	+6	100	+5	95	+6
2nd quarter	117	+6	109	+5	119	+4	121	+6	126	+7	110	+10	124	+4	120	+4	114	+5	114	+6
3rd quarter	117	+5	109	+4	109	+4	117	+2	127	+6	116	+ 8	127	+7	112	+4	112	+7	112	+7
1965 July	116	+4	109	+4	118	+4	118	+1	127	+5	116	+ 5	126	+6	116	+3	120	+5	116	+7
August	119	+8	107	+4	117	+7	119	+5	128	+7	115	+9	127	+8	103	+3	111	+9	105	+9
September	116	+4	110	+3	97	+2	115	+1	126	+5	116	+ 9	129	+7	117	+6	108	+6	115	+7

(Sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable goods shops										Miscellaneous non-food shops											
			Other durable goods shops																			
	Furniture shops (£399)		Total (£476)		Radio and electrical goods, etc., shops (*e*) (£372)		Electricity showrooms (£55)		Gas showrooms (£49)		Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents (£794)		Booksellers, stationers‡ (£60)		Chemists, photographic goods dealers (*d*) (£259)		Jewellers (£80)		Leather goods, sports goods, toys and fancy goods shops (£83)		Ironmongers and hardware shops (£235)		Other miscellaneous non-food shops (i) (£66)	
1962 Year	102	+2	105	+5	103	+3	108	+ 8	114	+14	104	+4	104	+ 4	103	+3	100	Nil	102	+ 2	102	+2		
1963 Year	103	+2	114	+9	110	+7	118	+ 9	137	+19	107	+4	111	+ 6	107	+4	105	+ 5	103	+ 2	107	+4		
1964 Year	111	+8	121	+6	114	+3	128	+ 8	165	+21	113	+5	121	+ 9	114	+6	118	+12	112	+ 8	109	+2	113	
1965 Year to date‡	112	+6	118	+4	109	+1	120	Nil	189	+23	117	+8	117	+10	113	+5	107	+ 7	104	+ 9	110	+4	116	+5
1964 4th quarter	130	+7	141	+4	132	+1	150	+10	201	+18	126	+7	162	+ 9	136	+7	174	+12	163	+10	122	+3	123	+9
1965 1st quarter	107	+7	122	+7	112	+1	126	+15	191	+29	112	+7	121	+11	102	+6	97	+10	83	+ 9	105	+4	116	+7
2nd quarter	113	+7	113	+2	104	—1	118	— 2	174	+21	117	+9	110	+ 9	114	+5	103	+ 7	103	+ 9	113	+4	123	+5
3rd quarter	115	+4	120	+3	110	+2	117	—12	202	+19	124	+8	121	+ 8	122	+3	120	+ 5	125	+ 7	112	+4	108	+4
1965 July	125	+6	119	+5	112	+4	115	— 9	183	+20	123	+8	118	+13	126	+4	122	+ 8	119	+ 9	112	+5	110	+7
August	110	+3	118	+2	108	+1	112	—11	194	+19	126	+9	119	+ 8	130	+5	121	+ 4	135	+ 7	113	+5	103	+6
September	113	+3	124	+2	111	+2	121	—15	223	+17	122	+7	124	+ 4	114	+2	119	+ 3	122	+ 6	111	+4	110	Nil

‡ Independent retailers only. * Average 1961 prices. † January-September.

Footnotes to Tables;

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into the three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by September 1965 sales was the five weeks from August 29, 1965, to October 2, 1965, the corresponding period in 1964 was from August 30, 1964, to October 3, 1964. As the figures are based on the value of sales, they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index numbers do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops, radio and television rental specialist shops, radio and cycle shops, cycle shops and perambulator shops.

(f) Including the bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(g) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Includes a very small amount of other food shops which are not published separately.

(i) Figures cover sales by florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, pawnbrokers, general secondhand dealers and certain other miscellaneous non-food shops.

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination.*

Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.

Colour photographs. *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

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RETAIL SALES IN SEPTEMBER, *continued*

Prices of clothing and footwear during the third quarter continued to be about 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Durable goods shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales of durable goods shops was 121 in the third quarter, much the same as in the first half of this year, suggesting that the underlying trend has remained fairly level following the upward movement in 1964. The unadjusted figures show an increase of 3 per cent compared with turnover in the third quarter of last year, a somewhat smaller increase than earlier in the year. Sales of furniture shops continued to show somewhat larger increases on a year earlier than did sales of other durable goods shops. In the latter group of shops the sales of electricity showrooms continued to show decreases as compared with a year earlier while the sales of gas showrooms increased markedly.

Prices of durable goods as a whole continued to show an increase of about 3 per cent compared with a year earlier.

Other non-food shops

This group of shops, which includes all kinds of business other than food shops, clothing and footwear shops and durable goods shops, continued to show increasing sales, the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales in the third quarter rising to 125 from 123 and 122 in the second and first quarters, respectively. Mail-order business again showed a very large increase, a rise of 20 per cent compared with the third quarter of 1964, while sales of department stores rose by 5 per cent, an increase in line with recent experience. Within the miscellaneous non-food group, confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents and booksellers stationers each showed rises of 8 per cent as compared with the third quarter of 1964.

Food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of food shops for the three months ended September was 119 compared with 117 for the second quarter and 116 for the first quarter of the year. In volume terms, however, the index remained fairly steady and rounded to 104 in each of the quarters.

Seasonal adjustment factors

In the course of investigating the possible effect of the changed date of the August Bank Holiday on the seasonal adjustment factors used for the three months immediately concerned July, August and September it was decided to calculate up-to-date seasonal adjustment factors for the whole series. The seasonal adjustment factors hitherto used were based on calculations made at the end of last year (see *Board of Trade Journal* of February 12, 1965) and the usual practice is to recalculate these at rather longer intervals, say once a year. Since, however, the work has been done on this occasion and since the newly calculated factors appear to reduce some of the irregularities in the series, particularly among the more recent figures, it has been decided to publish the series based upon these more up-to-date adjustment factors. Since the computational programme used to calculate the factors allows for moving seasonality (see *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962) this has resulted in some amendments to some of the figures in most of the series. No amendments have been made to figures earlier than January, 1963.

CARPET SYMPOSIUM

The Shildon Carpet Company of Shildon, Co. Durham and London, flew overseas buyers from Austria, Denmark, France and Sweden to London to see a display of their BRI-nylon carpets on October 12. The company also invited 15 housewives from ten countries and Great Britain to take part in a symposium on carpets on the same day. The picture shows: (Right) Mr. Gustav Breiter, of Vienna, discussing the qualities of 'Nebulae', a design from the new contract range created by students at the Royal College of Art, with (left) Mr. R. J. McTeare, Shildon London contract representative.

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The Board of Trade's 'Call Export Intelligence' advertising campaign was resumed conjointly in sections of the National Press and the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 24. The resumption was decided upon following the success of the previous campaign which brought in many inquiries from all parts of the country and especially from the London and South Eastern region.

The general theme that this is a personal, confidential service to British businessmen is maintained. Emphasis is placed upon the assistance which can be given to businessmen travelling abroad, on market information, on finding a good agent, on Board of Trade publications for exporters, on the *Board of Trade Journal* itself and on trading with EFTA countries.

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7. Details of overseas contracts out for tender.
8. Help and advice on participating in Trade Fairs overseas.
9. Assistance in finding licensees to manufacture your product abroad.
10. Information on how to market and advertise your product abroad.
11. Investigation into product suitability for foreign tastes and customs.
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Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in September

IN THE third quarter of 1965 there was a rise of only £8 million, on a seasonally adjusted basis, in the total hire purchase and other instalment debt owed to finance houses and durable goods retailers. This compares with increases of £31 million and £44 million in the second and first quarters of the year respectively and quarterly increases throughout 1964 averaging just under £40 million and thus represents a considerable reduction in the rate of increase of the hire purchase debt. This change was brought about partly because new credit extended began to fall back from its previous high level earlier this year and partly because repayments on existing business have continued to grow, thus tending to narrow the gap between new credit extended and repayments.

The estimates of business in September confirm the impression given by the August figures that both finance house new credit and sales on instalment credit terms by durable goods shops were continuing at a rather lower level than earlier in the year, after allowing as far as possible for normal seasonal influences.

Table 1—Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

£ million, end of period

Owed directly to	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1963	289	288	287	285	286	289	290	293	296	298	303	315
	1964	313	312	311	309	310	309	310	311	312	314	321	330
	1965	328	328	325	321	323	321	320	318	319			
Department stores	1963	28	27	26	26	26	26	27	26	27	27	28	30
	1964	29	29	28	27	27	27	27	27	28	28	29	31
	1965	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29			
Finance houses	1963	562	559	563	573	584	593	603	608	611	615	618	614
	1964	618	631	648	668	688	706	722	733	744	752	759	754
	1965	755	766	785	807	826	843	856	861	855			
Total of above	1963	879	874	876	884	896	908	920	927	934	940	949	959
	1964	960	972	987	1,004	1,025	1,042	1,059	1,071	1,084	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203			

Table 1a—Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding: other instalment credit retailers

£ million, end of period

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total as shown in Table 1	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,094	1,109	1,115
	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203			
Other instalment credit retailers*	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	152	165
	1965	159	151	149	150	151	150	149	150	154			
Grand Total	1964	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,239	1,261	1,280
	1965	1,272	1,274	1,288	1,307	1,329	1,343	1,354	1,358	1,357			

* Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

Table 2—Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: By Shops (a)	New Credit Extended: By Finance Houses	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt: Unadjusted	Change in Debt: Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	—11	
1962	271	490	761	808	— 47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+ 72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+156	
1961 1st Qtr.	55	151	206	208	— 2	+ 9
2nd Qtr.	59	179	238	217	+21	+ 3
3rd Qtr.	63	141	204	208	— 4	— 7
4th Qtr.	71	103	174	200	—26	—16
1962 1st Qtr.	56	117	173	219	—46	—35
2nd Qtr.	62	140	202	203	— 1	—16
3rd Qtr.	70	128	198	194	+ 4	+ 1
4th Qtr.	83	105	188	192	— 4	+ 3
1963 1st Qtr.	60	115	175	186	—11	+ 2
2nd Qtr.	68	160	228	196	+32	+17
3rd Qtr.	77	148	225	199	+26	+22
4th Qtr.	90	135	225	200	+25	+31
1964 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+45
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+36
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+41
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+34
1965 1st Qtr.	71	185	256	232	+24	+44
2nd Qtr.	72	220	292	238	+54	+31
3rd Qtr.	74	176	250	240	+10	+ 8

* Fourteen weeks.
(a) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.

Shops

Sales of Durable Goods Shops in total on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms were lower in September than a year earlier by 5 per cent. This was much the same movement as shown in July and August and suggests that the change in the date of August Bank Holiday has not greatly affected the month-to-month pattern of sales in this group of shops. As in previous months, the furniture shops within the total showed a small increase in sales compared with a year earlier, while the group which includes radio and electrical goods etc. shops, gas and electricity showrooms, showed a decrease.

Finance Houses

Total new credit advanced on hire purchase and other instalment credit terms by finance houses was about 5 per cent lower in September than in August. Some fall has been usual at this time of year, 1964 being an exception, but it seems clear that, taking August and September figures together and allowing as far as possible for seasonal influences, business continued at a lower level than in the first half of the year.

Compared with a year earlier, September new credit was down by about one-tenth. Credit for new cars showed a sharper fall (of about one fifth) but for used cars, the decline was only about 5 per cent.

Total instalment debt owing directly to finance houses declined by £6 million during September to a total of £855 million at the end of the month. In both September last year and the year before, when the underlying trend of finance house debt was rising strongly, there were rises of £11 million and £3 million, respectively.

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Table 3—Retailers: Instalment credit sales of selected kinds of business.
Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable Goods Shops (Total)								Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shops									
	Total		Independents		Multiples		Co-operative Societies		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies)		Multiples		Independents		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies)		Multiples (b)		Radio and electrical, etc., goods shops					
																			Total		Multiples (c)		Independents (d)	
	(£303)		(£110)		(£161)		(£32)		(£128)		(£62)		(£65)		(£143)		(£99)		(£82)		(£37)		(£45)	
1962 Year	105	+5	99	—2	110	+ 9	107	+ 7	101	+1	104	+4	98	— 2	109	+ 9	113	+13	107	+ 6	115	+15	99	— 1
1963 Year	114	+8	101	+3	124	+13	111	+ 4	102	+2	108	+4	97	— 1	125	+15	133	+18	124	+16	144	+25	107	+ 8
1964 Year	116	+2	100	—1	126	+ 2	119	+ 7	107	+4	114	+5	100	+ 3	124	— 1	134	+ 1	110	—11	123	—15	101	— 6
1964 2nd quarter	107	Nil	90	—3	118	+ 1	109	+ 6	97	Nil	107	+4	87	— 4	116	— 1	126	— 1	105	— 8	118	—15	94	— 1
3rd quarter	112	— 5	95	—7	123	— 5	118	— 2	103	—1	109	—2	98	Nil	119	— 1	132	— 7	97	—24	106	—31	91	—16
4th quarter	138	+1	122	Nil	148	+ 1	141	+ 5	134	+7	144	+8	125	+ 6	140	— 4	151	— 3	122	—16	127	—24	118	— 7
1965 1st quarter	106	Nil	98	+5	110	— 4	113	+ 4	97	+5	92	—3	102	+14	113	— 5	122	— 4	93	—21	93	—33	93	— 7
2nd quarter	104	—2	90	+1	112	— 5	111	+ 2	101	+4	105	—1	96	+11	106	— 8	117	— 7	89	—15	97	—18	82	—13
3rd quarter	107	—5	95	Nil	114	— 7	111	— 6	106	+3	108	—1	105	+ 7	106	—11	117	—11	86	—12	91	—14	81	—11
1965 January	107	—2	108	+7	104	— 8	113	+ 2	103	+8	90	—8	115	+24	109	— 9	113	— 8	95	—25	90	—37	98	—13
February	104	—3	92	Nil	111	— 6	107	— 2	96	+4	98	+2	94	+ 6	110	— 9	119	— 9	90	—24	89	—37	90	— 8
March (a)	108	+4	95	+7	115	+ 1	119	+10	93	+4	88	—3	98	+12	119	+ 2	131	+ 3	94	—14	98	—25	91	Nil
April	105	Nil	94	+4	112	— 2	106	— 4	100	+4	102	—4	98	+13	109	— 3	118	— 1	93	—15	99	—20	88	— 9
May	108	+2	91	Nil	117	+ 3	122	+ 8	101	+6	107	+4	95	+ 8	111	— 2	123	+ 2	94	—10	104	— 9	85	—12
June (a)	101	—8	87	Nil	109	—12	107	+ 1	101	+3	106	—4	96	+11	100	—17	112	—17	81	—19	90	—22	75	—16
July	107	—4	97	Nil	113	— 7	116	— 2	110	+4	111	—2	110	+10	102	—11	114	—10	83	—17	91	—19	77	—15
August	101	—6	87	—4	109	— 7	105	— 8	101	+4	105	+3	96	+ 4	100	—13	112	—12	78	—18	84	—19	74	—17
September (a)	111	—5	100	+3	118	— 8	112	— 8	108	+2	109	—3	107	+ 6	114	— 9	124	—11	94	— 3	98	— 5	91	— 2

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961: £ million)	Other selected kinds of business								Total of Selected Kinds of Business (f) (£673)	
	Department Stores* (£54)		Other General Stores (e) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)			
1962 Year	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963 Year	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 Year	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 2nd quarter	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3rd quarter	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4th quarter	139	..	173	..	193	..	132	..	158	..
1965 1st quarter	87	..	108	..	140	..	71	..	113	..
2nd quarter	96	..	118	..	154†	..	90	..	119†	..
3rd quarter	98		117		148		87		118	
1965 January	91	..	109	..	99	..	63	..	100	..
February	83	..	103	..	135	..	68	..	109	..
March (a)	88	..	113	..	177	..	80	..	126	..
April	100	..	115	..	142	..	89	..	116	..
May	99	—1	120	..	170	..	97	..	126	..
June (a)	91	Nil	118	..	150	..	86	..	116	..
July	111	+1	114	..	139	..	91	..	117	..
August	83	—10	105	..	130	..	81	..	107	..
September (a)	100	— 5	128	..	169	..	88	..	128	..

(a) Average of five weeks.
(b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, multiple radio and electrical shops (including multiple radio or television hire shops).
(c) As (b) except that electricity and gas showrooms are excluded.
(d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.
(e) Includes credit traders calling on customers.
(f) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments).
*The inclusion of sales on budget accounts, etc., as from April 1964 (as noted in the Journal of July 10, 1964, page 77) has evidently changed the seasonal pattern of instalment credit sales of department stores, particularly at the turn of the year. In consequence the comparison of a current month's sales with those for the corresponding month a year earlier when that month is prior to May 1964 appears unreliable; for example, a very high increase for the December comparison and the counterbalancing decrease for the January comparison. Monthly percentage changes are not therefore given until May 1965.
† Revised figures.

Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 4

Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Monthly average 1961 = 100

(Value in 1961)	Private cars – new (£93 million)		Private cars – used (£190 million)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)		Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)		Caravans – new and used (£12 million)		Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)		Household goods (a) (£59 million)		Other goods (£33 million)		All goods (£574 million)	
1962 Year	97	— 3	86	—14	77	—23	62	—39	93	— 7	77	—23	91	— 9	89	—11	87	—13	86	—15
1963 Year	134	+38	94	+10	80	+ 3	61	— 2	100	+ 8	87	+13	102	+12	97	+ 9	96	+10	97	+14
1964 Year	171	+28	127	+35	96	+21	69	+14	112	+12	105	+21	151	+49	96	— 1	129	+34	124	+27
1964 2nd quarter	205	+22	150	+36	110	+23	84	+ 7	135	+ 1	108	+29	165	+53	99	+ 7	130	+33	142	+27
3rd quarter	173	+27	137	+30	90	+15	83	+10	132	+10	116	+ 9	149	+45	85	—14	115	+22	126	+22
4th quarter	141	+20	110	+24	90	+10	56	+17	92	+18	107	+18	156	+48	94	—12	139	+31	112	+19
1965 1st quarter	192	+16	134	+21	97	+ 2	53	— 1	94	+ 8	76	—16	179	+32	74	—31	146	+12	129	+11
2nd quarter	227	+11	169	+13	107	— 3	83	— 2	163	+21	94	—13	198	+20	70	—29	168	+29	154	+ 8
3rd quarter	158	— 8	135	— 2	81	—10	61	—27	144	+ 9	139	+20	171	+15	63	—25	152	+32	122	— 3
1965 January	155	+ 7	98	+ 4	88	— 4	38	— 6	60	— 9	76	—22	144	+10	77	—37	141	+ 5	104	— 2
February	182	+15	135	+20	91	+ 1	52	— 9	90	+ 7	75	— 2	175	+26	67	—31	139	+12	125	+11
March	240	+23	170	+35	113	+ 9	68	+11	133	+18	76	—20	217	+60	78	—23	159	+21	157	+23
April	232	+11	179	+19	112	— 1	85	+13	155	+12	88	—27	176	+ 5	75	—27	162	+14	157	+ 8
May	224	+12	172	+15	112	+ 3	88	+ 1	164	+26	91	+ 4	205	+22	72	—28	178	+43	157	+11
June	224	+10	156	+ 4	97	— 9	76	—16	171	+24	103	—11	213	+34	63	—34	164	+32	147	+ 5
July	208	+ 3	154	+ 2	91	— 9	66	—24	153	+ 7	152	+31	191	+11	64	—24	157	+40	141	+ 1
August	142	— 9	128	— 4	75	— 7	61	—28	144	+ 9	153	+23	169	+24	61	—24	157†	+46†	116	— 2
September	125	—22	123	— 5	78	—13	55	—28	135	+12	112	+ 3	154	+10	65	—27	143	+14	110	— 9

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles
† Revised figures.

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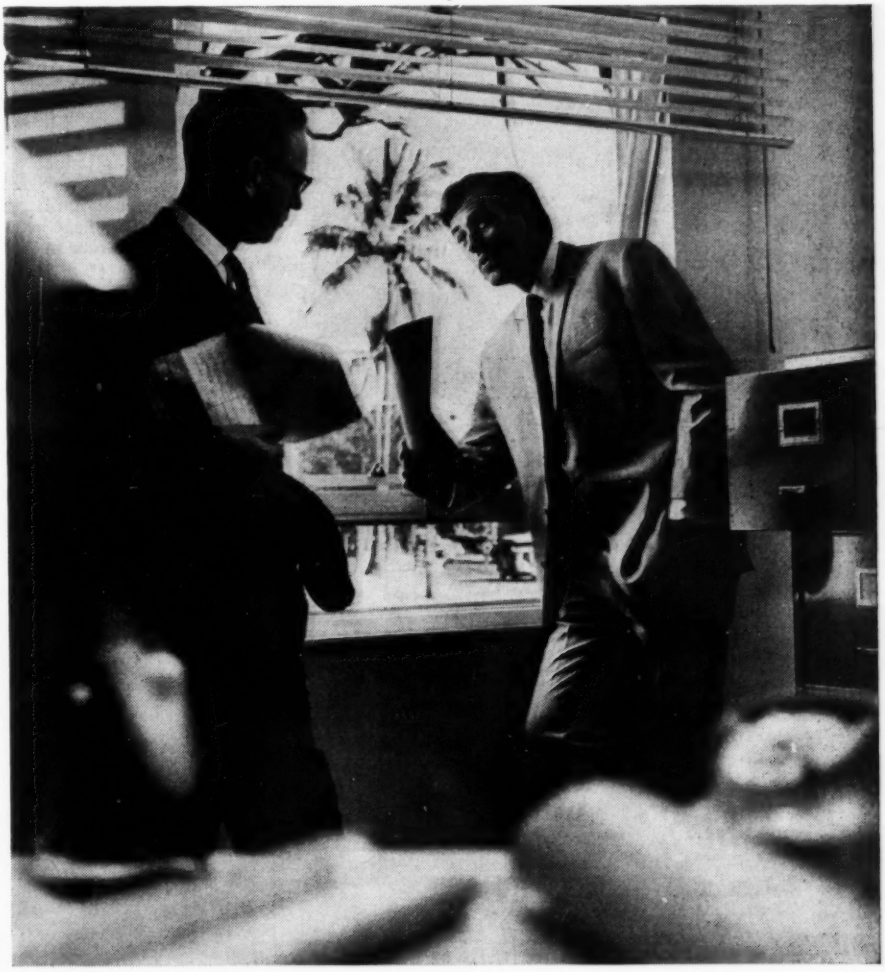

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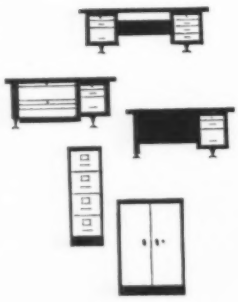

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Slight rise in materials prices in last two months

PRICES OF MATERIALS and fuel used in manufacturing industry again increased slightly in October. They had risen a little in September after having eased gently since the spring. These changes, however, have only been small, with a net decline of about 1 per cent since the fourth quarter of last year. The slight hardening in the last two months has been in both the food and non-food sectors.

Output prices have continued to edge up in recent months but much less rapidly than earlier in the year. The provisional index for October indicates a rise of less than 1 per cent in the last six months. In recent years the average rate of increase in the index has been about 2 per cent a year. In the non-food sector the trend has shown much the same movement as the total index but in the food sector, apart from a small increase in the last two months, has been easing a little since the first quarter.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

The rise in the provisional index for the food sector in the last two months, following the decline in the earlier months of this year, has been largely due to slightly higher prices for a number of items, including imported wheat, cocoa, sugar and packaging materials.

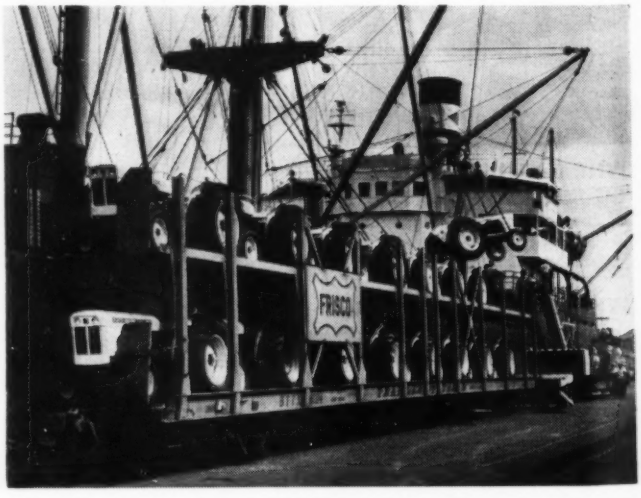
In the non-food sector, the provisional index numbers for the mechanical engineering industries and for the electrical machinery industry edged up a little more and there has been a firming in the textiles index under the influence of higher wool prices. The index for the chemicals and allied industries moved up fractionally in October but the average for the last three months is significantly less than in the preceding three-monthly period. Prices of materials and fuel used in the timber industries have been little changed in recent months after rising slowly in the earlier part of the year and the index for the paper industries has shown little real change since the first quarter.

There has been no significant change in the last three months in the index numbers for construction materials and for house building materials.

Output of broad sectors of industry

The general picture of little change in output prices in October is reflected in most of the sector index numbers. There was another small rise in the index for the clothing and footwear industries and in textiles but the timber industries which had increased in August have shown little further change. The index for the chemicals and allied industries remains significantly lower than in the second quarter and the index for paper continues unchanged.

(*Continued opposite*)



Unloading the first batch of 128 *David Brown tractors at the Port of Houston, Texas. To speed dockside handling of tractors direct ship-to-double-deck railway freight car loading is now operated by Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc.*

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1964		1965			1964	1965							
		3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Oct.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	107·0	108·2	107·7	107·6	106·8*	108·2	107·7	108·0	107·6	107·2	106·8	106·6*	106·9*	107·1*
	Basic materials	102·9	104·3	103·3	103·2	102·2*	104·3	103·3	103·6	103·3	102·8	102·3	102·1*	102·3*	102·6*
	Fuel	138·1	138·4	141·2	141·1	141·8*	138·1	141·4	141·4	140·9	141·6	141·7	141·8*	141·9*	141·9*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	108·6	109·9	109·7	110·9	110·4*	110·0	110·0	110·9	111·3	110·7	110·5	110·2*	110·4*	110·7*
	Basic materials other than fuel	103·5	104·9	104·2	105·7	104·9*	105·1	104·5	105·5	106·1	105·5	105·1	104·7*	104·9*	105·2*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	103·7	105·4	104·8	102·2	100·2*	104·9	104·1	103·4	101·6	101·5	100·3	99·6*	100·8*	101·0*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	111·7	113·2	114·8	116·7	115·6*	112·1	116·2	116·6	116·9	116·6	116·5	115·5*	114·8*	115·2*
331 to 349 (excluding 342) 361	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	135·5	137·7	138·6	140·4	140·6*	137·1	139·0	139·9	140·6	140·7	140·4	140·6*	140·9*	141·0*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	125·2	127·8	128·9	130·8	131·2*	126·8	129·3	130·0	131·1	131·3	131·1	131·2*	131·5*	131·7*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	97·8	95·6	93·6	93·8	94·3*	96·5	93·0	93·8	94·0	93·6	94·2	94·2	94·4*	94·6*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	115·3	117·4	119·4	119·8	120·3*	116·0	119·5	119·7	119·9	119·9	120·3	120·4*	120·3*	120·3*
Order XVII	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	110·1	111·4	114·9	115·0	115·2*	110·3	115·0	115·0	114·9	115·0	115·4	115·1*	115·1*	115·1*
Part of Order XVI	Construction materials	126·1	127·6	128·8	130·3	130·9*	126·9	129·2	130·2	130·3	130·3	130·8	130·9*	131·0*	131·0*
	House building materials	126·5	128·2	129·8	131·5	132·1*	127·2	130·1	131·2	131·5	131·7	132·1	132·2*	132·2*	132·3*

*Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1964		1965			1964	1965							
		3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	Oct.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	123·9	124·9	126·5	128·4	128·9*	§124·4	126·9	128·0	128·5	128·6	128·8	128·9*	129·1*	129·1*
	Home market sales	124·7	125·8	127·5	129·8	130·3*	§125·2	127·9	129·4	129·9	130·0	130·2	130·2*	130·4*	130·4*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	124·1	125·1	126·9	127·7	128·4*	§124·6	127·4	127·4	127·8	127·9	128·2	128·4*	128·5	128·6*
	Home market sales	125·0	126·3	128·3	129·2	129·7*	§125·5	128·8	128·9	122·2	129·3	129·6	129·7*	129·9*	129·9*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	118·2	119·5	120·8	120·3	120·1*	118·8	121·1	120·5	120·2	120·2	120·2	119·8*	120·2*	120·1*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	105·6	106·5	107·9	108·3	108·0*	106·2	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·2	108·1	108·1*	107·9*	107·9*
	Home market sales	107·1	108·1	109·4	109·7	109·2*	107·7	109·7	109·7	109·8	109·7	109·4	109·3*	109·0*	109·0*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	129·5	129·8	130·2	131·7	132·2*	129·7	130·5	131·4	131·8	131·8	132·1	132·3	132·3*	132·3*
	†Home market sales	134·3	134·6	135·3	136·7	137·2*	134·6	135·4	136·4	136·9	136·9	137·2	137·2	137·1*	137·1*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	110·5	111·3	111·4	111·7	111·1*	111·0	111·4	111·7	112·0	111·5	111·3	110·9*	111·2*	111·5*
	Home market sales	108·3	109·0	109·4	109·8	110·2*	108·6	109·4	109·7	110·1	109·5	109·8	110·2*	110·6*	111·1*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	112·9	113·1	114·1	115·1	115·7*	113·0	114·7	114·3	115·2	115·3	115·6	115·7*	115·9*	116·1*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	117·5	119·0	121·1	121·7	122·9*	117·9	121·4	121·4	121·8	122·0	122·4	123·0*	123·2*	123·2*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	114·3	115·4	118·3	118·7	118·6*	114·6	118·6	118·6	118·7	118·7	118·6	118·6*	118·7*	118·7*
Order XVII	New construction‡	129	131	132	133	133*		132			133			133*	

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs figures relate to average for the quarter. § Revised figure.

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 19, 1965. (monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	Oct.	April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Coal†	153·6	151·9	152·0	153·8*	153·8*
Slates	172·5	172·5	183·9	183·9	183·9
Salt	110·7	110·7	110·7	110·7	111·0
Flour	119·3	117·3	117·3	117·3*	117·3*
Sugar, refined	129·6	122·6	108·4	112·5	111·4
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	108·6	111·1	111·2	111·2	111·2
Beer	117·0	126·1	127·1	127·2	127·2
Tobacco and cigarettes	139·3	151·5	154·6	154·6	154·6
Hard coke	164·0	177·0	177·0	177·0	177·0*
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9*
Lubricating oils and greases	129·5	128·9	128·9	128·9*	128·9*
General chemicals	100·5	100·9	100·6	100·6*	100·6*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	65·9	64·0	64·1	63·2*	62·9*
Pharmaceutical preparations	100·9	101·2	101·6	101·3*	101·4*
Toilet preparations	132·9	§139·5	142·1	142·1*	142·1*
Paint for building and decorating	115·8	116·0	116·3	116·3*	116·3*
Soap	145·4	154·6	155·5	155·5	155·5*
Soapless detergents	103·9	106·4	106·4	106·4	106·4*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	76·2	74·7	74·9	74·8*	74·8*
Steel sheets	134·2	135·4	135·4	135·4	135·4
Tinplate	124·2	125·7	127·2	127·2	127·2
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·8	136·0	136·6	136·5*	136·5*
Steel tubes	141·0	142·1	144·3	144·3	144·2*
Iron castings	145·8	148·4	149·9	150·1	150·1*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	142·2	145·2	145·2	145·2	145·2
Rolled	132·9	136·3	136·3	136·3	136·3
Castings	139·5	144·1	144·1	144·1	144·1*
Forgings	135·6	138·3	138·3	138·3	138·3
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	138·3	137·1	140·8	144·5	149·2
Photographic paper and films, etc.	126·0	126·0	126·0	126·1*	126·1*
Spectacles, etc.	125·8	130·2	140·4	140·4	140·4*
Dental goods	137·2	138·6	142·3	142·3	142·3*
Gramophone records	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5	138·5*
Domestic electrical appliances	101·2	101·8	101·6	101·8	101·8*
Perambulators, etc.	124·5	128·0	128·0	128·0	128·0*
Tools and implements	146·5	151·4	151·4	151·4*	151·4*
Cutlery	132·8	135·7	136·1	136·1	136·1*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	133·9	139·2	140·3	140·3	140·3*
Spoons and forks	150·3	154·9	157·8	157·8*	157·8*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	163·3	163·3	163·3	163·3*	163·3*
Domestic hollow-ware	147·7	156·5	158·0	158·0	158·0*
Domestic gas appliances	112·2	113·2	113·2	113·2	113·2
Cotton yarn	96·5	97·2	98·1	97·9	97·9*
Spun rayon yarn	106·4	107·2	108·3	107·8	107·8
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	134·5	126·3	122·5	124·1	124·3
Cotton cloth	102·6	105·6	106·6	106·8	106·8*
Linen	127·6	131·0	130·9	130·9*	131·8*
Rayon and acetate fabric	117·8	119·8	120·9	121·0	121·1*
Wool tops	87·1	78·3	81·1	80·9	83·6*
Worsted yarns	96·1	90·7	93·1	93·8*	95·7*
Harris tweed	108·3	108·3	108·3	111·8	111·8
Serge cloth	101·1	97·4	99·2	99·1	100·5*
Jute yarn	125·4	125·4	126·5	125·4	125·4*
Jute piece-goods	127·8	127·8	129·6	128·4	128·4*
Rope, twine and net	129·3	122·6	122·1	122·1*	122·1*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	100·1	101·1	101·4	101·9*	101·9*
Carpets and rugs	127·5	127·8	127·8	127·8*	127·8*
Canvas goods and sacks	99·1	105·7	111·8	116·7*	116·7*
Leather for footwear	§106·6	109·0	112·1	112·1*	112·1*
Travel goods	125·4	127·8	127·8	128·9	128·9*
Made-up clothing	112·2	114·1	115·1	115·3*	115·6*
Weatherproof outerwear	102·8	104·6	104·7	105·0*	105·0*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	113·8	115·9	117·8	118·0*	118·0*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	110·6	111·0	111·6	112·0*	112·0*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	110·4	112·2	113·3	113·7*	113·9*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	113·5	114·8	115·0	115·1*	115·4*
Refractory goods, including bricks	145·7	149·8	149·8	149·8*	149·8*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	129·9	132·9	134·9	134·9*	134·9*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*	133·7	139·5	147·2	147·2*	147·2*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered*	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3	119·3
Electrical porcelain	129·4	132·8	132·8	132·8	132·8*
Domestic china and earthenware	142·3	143·0	148·1	148·1*	148·1*
Glass (other than containers)	134·0	135·6	137·0	137·1	137·1*
Glass containers	123·4	129·6	130·7	130·7	130·7

* Provisional figure. † This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month. § Revised figure.

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WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES, *continued*

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	Oct.	April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Cement, delivered	124·5	124·5	131·0	131·0	131·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	128·7	132·1	132·1	132·1	132·1
Cast stone and cast concrete products	117·1	118·1	118·2	118·2	118·1
Home-grown hardwood	103·3	105·5	107·2	107·8*	107·7*
Domestic furniture	119·8	122·8	125·6	125·7	125·8*
Bedding, etc.	113·5	117·6	118·5	118·5	118·5*
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	120·4	123·7	124·9	124·9*	124·9*
Paper and board	112·4	115·1	115·1	115·1*	115·1*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	113·8	119·6	119·9	120·0*	120·0*
Wallpaper	133·8	138·0	138·0	138·0	138·0
Paper bags	118·4	123·2	123·2	123·2*	123·2*
Manufactured stationery	120·4	123·7	123·7	123·7*	123·7*
Other manufactures of paper and board	108·1	112·1	112·1	112·1	112·1*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·4	124·3	127·0	127·0*	127·0*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·2	120·0	122·5	122·5*	121·8*
Rubber footwear	125·9	135·2	135·0	135·0	135·0*
Linoleum and felt base	137·1	142·0	142·0	142·0	142·0
Brushes and brooms	138·9	142·8	143·0	143·0*	143·0*
Toys and games	122·1	126·0	127·1	127·1*	127·1*
Sports equipment	133·3	134·6	137·2	137·2	138·8
Pens and pencils	112·3	115·4	115·7	115·7	115·7
Other stationers' goods	130·3	132·7	133·4	133·4	133·4
Plastic mouldings	§104·3	105·9	106·1	106·2*	106·2*

* Provisional figure. § Revised figure.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom—1954=100

(monthly averages)

	1964	1965			
	Oct.	April	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Hides and skins	89·5	92·2	103·2	105·8	105·8*
Imported	94·0	98·0	110·9	112·7	112·7*
Native	82·9	83·5	91·6	95·3	95·3*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	123·1	125·6	125·6	125·6	125·6
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	198·1	196·7	176·5	193·7	204·5
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	124·8	132·8	102·3	108·8	115·4
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	220·4	198·9	206·2	212·1	202·2
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse†	155·1	146·5	140·8	139·0	142·6
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	126·0	114·8	110·2	105·9	105·9*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	106·5	129·7	123·1	107·2	107·2*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	77·2	104·0	98·9	96·8	96·8*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	59·7	60·7	66·2	65·8	64·7
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	106·2	109·4	100·3	98·9	97·0
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	64·2	71·9	82·0	82·0	82·0*
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	155·6	156·7	156·4	157·2	157·2*
Cotton, raw	72·0	70·8	70·2	70·1	69·9*
Jute, raw, 'Export Firsts', c.i.f. Dundee	158·8	148·5	141·4	138·4*	140·9*
Jute, raw, 'Export Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	155·1	149·9	142·4	136·0	136·6*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	113·7	142·6	134·7	134·7*	134·7*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	128·9	109·1	105·0	100·9	100·9*
Wool, raw	85·6	76·4	79·8	80·0*	80·0*
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. UK	100·1	89·4	95·1	93·0	93·0*
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. UK	88·7	75·8	81·7	82·7	82·7*
Merino, c.i.f. UK	77·5	70·0	72·6	73·4	73·4*
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	114·3	114·8	115·7	115·3*	115·6*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	102·6	119·2	115·6	115·8	115·8*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	114·9	118·2	118·9	118·4	118·5*
Woodpulp, imported	100·9	104·4	104·4	104·4	104·4*

* Provisional figure.
† L.M.E. mean of buyers' and sellers' prices at close of morning session.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7246 or 7216.

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954=100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 19, 1965.

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Commonwealth Abstract Centenary

THE 85th issue of the *Commonwealth and Sterling Area Statistical Abstract* was published on November 11 for the Board of Trade by HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and is on sale at all branches, price 10s. net (post 10s. 7d.).

This is, in fact, the centenary year of the publication of the Abstract, although it has appeared under a number of different titles during the 100 years of its existence. A footnote on the contents page of the 'First Number of the Statistical Abstract for the Several Colonial and other Possessions in Each Year from 1850 to 1863', dated May 1865, from the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, underlined difficulties which are not unknown to statisticians today: 'In consequence of the many discrepancies between the Returns of Revenue and Expenditure furnished by the Colonies for this Abstract and the Returns already published by the Board of Trade in the Annual Volume of Colonial Statistics, Tables of Revenue and Expenditure are not given in the First Number of the Abstract'. Hence it contained only 16 tables, dealing with area and population, public debt, shipping, imports and exports – with special tables for imports and exports of bullion and specie.

The title remained the same until the 40th number, but the contents had expanded considerably. Banking statistics, communications, Crown lands, agriculture, weights and measures – for converting, for instance, muids of the Cape of Good Hope into Imperial Bushels (a factor of 3) – and meteorology were among the subjects covered, and its 77 tables and 13 appendices relating to Dependent and Protected States occupied 430 pages.

The next volume, covering the years 1889 to 1903, and published in December 1904, included Protectorates in its title, while a month later a completely new volume was published, the Statistical Abstract for the British Empire. The latter had been prepared 'to meet the growing demand for statistical informaion as to the trade relations both between the Empire and foreign countries and also among its various constituent parts'. It included tables showing the direction of trade of the British Empire as a whole, probably the first attempt ever made towards what is now the familiar matrix of trade between the main areas of the world. It shows the Empire's exports to the United States as £81 million in 1903; the volume published this week shows that exports to the United States from the Commonwealth last year amounted to nearly £2,500 million. The same volume included another innovation which is now almost invariably followed: to 'give on page vii certain notes on general application, in order to avoid repetition in the various pages of this Abstract'. The two separate Abstracts, one concerned with figures for individual countries of the Empire, and the other more with the Empire as a whole, continued to be published in parallel until 1913, but the first world war brought a single volume which from 1915 until 1929 appeared only every second year, and which was not published from 1940 to 1946.

The first post-war volume, 69th in the series, substituted 'Commonwealth' for 'Empire' in the title, and included for the first time an introductory memorandum for each country setting out briefly the salient facts relating to its economic situation to supplement the tables. The innovation did not last long, however, and four years later the 71st number contained trade statistics only. However, there was a feeling among Commonwealth officials that the Abstract should be more analytical in its presentation of trade statistics and be amplified by the inclusion of some economic data as a background to the trade figures, and these changes were implemented in the 73rd volume, published in 1953; this was the first volume to include mention of the sterling area in its title.

The last major change in the contents was made in the 79th edition, for 1958, which omitted the detailed tables of the trade of individual countries by direction and principal commodities, since the information is now to be found in the publications of the United Nations Statistical Office. Since then the Abstract has been confined to summary tables analyzing the trade of the Commonwealth and sterling area summarized in various ways, in order to facilitate economic analysis, supplemented by tables of index numbers of the unit value and volume of trade; there are also tables of prices, production and consumption of selected commodities, and tables of the balance of payments for individual countries.

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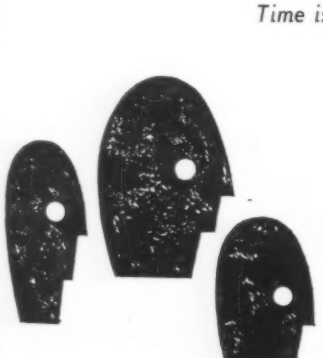

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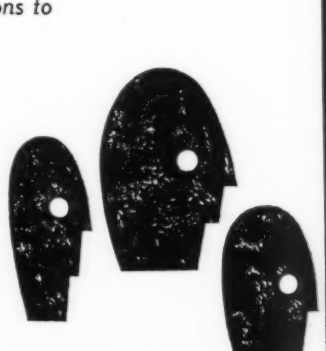


Exhibitions and Fairs

Hong Kong prepares for a major British Week

By SIR EDWARD THOMPSON, JP, Chairman, Committee for Exports to Asia, British National Export Council.

ON MY WAY BACK from attending the British Exhibition in Tokyo where my Committee had undertaken, in co-operation with British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the organization of four Special Days during the British Exhibition, I called in at Hong Kong to see for myself the preparations being made for the British Week being held there from March 3-12, 1966. As my Committee is working closely with the Board of Trade in the organization of the British Week, it was particularly helpful that a representative of the Board of Trade Export Promotion and Fairs branch was in Hong Kong at the same time. This allowed decisions to be arrived at immediately.

Princess Margaret to open British Week

I was happy in being able to announce during a press conference held in the Mandarin Hotel that HRH Princess Margaret and Lord Snowdon would visit Hong Kong in March next year to open both the British Week and the British Engineering Display. The official opening of the Week will take place in the City Hall, where several displays are planned and which will form the focal point of the Week.

The opening of the British Engineering Display at the Ocean Terminal in Kowloon will take place immediately afterwards. The announcement that Her Royal Highness will be in Hong Kong was widely reported on television, radio and in the press, and I am indebted to these services for their help in further publicising the British Week. Now that it is known that Her Royal Highness will be visiting the Colony, anticipation and interest will increase as the programme builds up.

During discussions held in Hong Kong with Mr. Hannam, the Principal British Trade Commissioner and Mr. Mills, the Director of the British Week Office, I was impressed by the preparations which had already been made by the Trade Commission, the Board of Trade and the British Week Office. These preparations which are proceeding well, have already built up a widespread interest in the British Week and this view has been confirmed by the enthusiasm shown during a week's visit to this country of a party of Hong Kong store and shop buyers that my Committee brought over.

One and all indicated a determination to make the Week a success, and as you may have seen from reports elsewhere, they made a good start by purchasing at least £350,000 worth of British goods whilst they were here. This keenness to make a success of the event was noticeable in the many Hong Kong businessmen I met there.

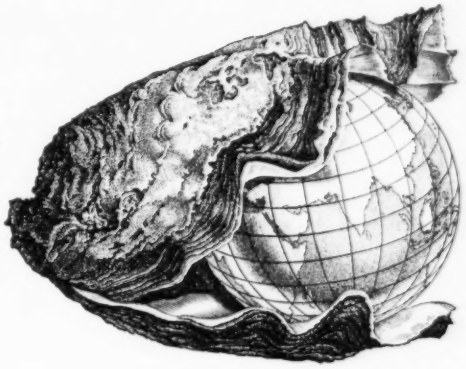
Widely varied programme of events

Although exhibitions of both consumer and capital goods will feature prominently in the Week, the event also offers the chance to gauge the reception which British consumer products receive *at the point of sale*. All the major stores – and many hundreds of smaller shops – in Hong Kong and Kowloon will be staging special displays and other promotions and the visitor will have an opportunity to see and study not just an exhibition of British goods, but a wide range of those goods as selected for an Asian market by experienced Asian buyers. He will be able to gain new

(*Continued on page* 1175)

The World's your Oyster

(*to misquote Shakespeare*)



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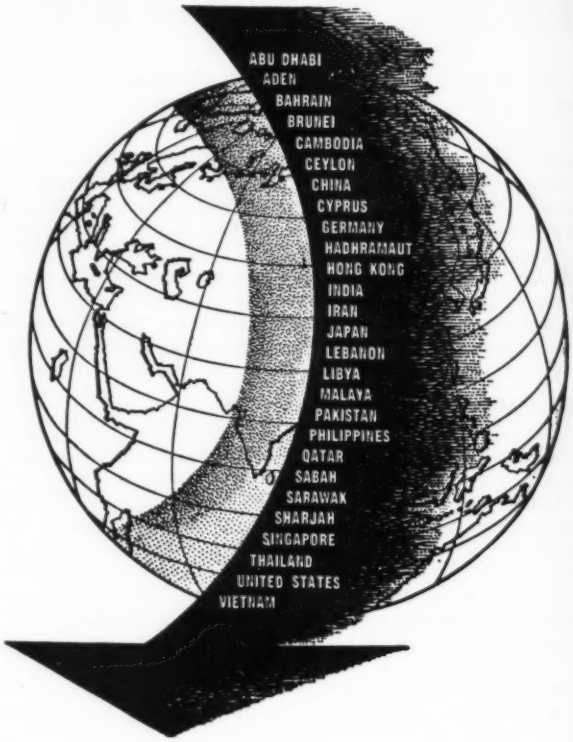

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ideas for presenting those goods at the point of sale, see how they are received by the public and thus benefit from the experience of others engaged in the marketing of British goods.

A varied programme, which includes cultural, commercial, sporting and social activities to suit most tastes, is already taking shape. The London Symphony Orchestra will give three concerts in the City Hall and a British drama company will present a British play. There will be a premiere for the British film 'Lord Jim', part of which was filmed in Hong Kong.

Well-designed British consumer goods will be featured in a display chosen by the Council of Industrial Design and there will be a series of British room settings as well as numerous other displays of a cultural and commercial kind. Exceptionally, the Civic Authorities have agreed the use of the centrally situated concourse around the City Hall for a small motor show and I hope that some of the new models which caused such interest recently at Earls Court will be on show in Hong Kong in March.

British fashion will be presented in a series of shows to be organized by the Mandarin Hotel in association with the Board of Trade. A special race day is being organized by the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club, during which a cup given by my Committee will be presented to the owner of the winner of a British Week Race and a regatta is being arranged by the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club in which at least two of the participants will be from the crew coxed by Lord Snowdon at Cambridge. Finally, but of major importance, there is the British Engineering Display, where a very wide range of British engineering development, with special relation to the needs of the area, will be on show.

Engineering display bigger than planned

During my stay in Hong Kong I was able to meet personally the members of the local Committee which has undertaken the organization of this Engineering Display. It will run concurrently with the British Week and will be staged in the new Ocean Terminal, in itself a major British project, situated on the Kowloon side of Hong Kong. Although it is still under construction I was able to see the area allocated to the Display in the terminal.

When completed the Ocean Terminal will be the main berth in Hong Kong for all passenger liners calling there. Two floors will be devoted to the handling of passengers and their luggage. Apart from this the Terminal is being designed to hold a shopping centre, the first shoppers' car park in the Colony, and the only supervised playroom for shoppers' children. It will contain excellent restaurants, the largest being Chinese, with a magnificent view across the harbour. Both shopping floors will be fully air-conditioned.

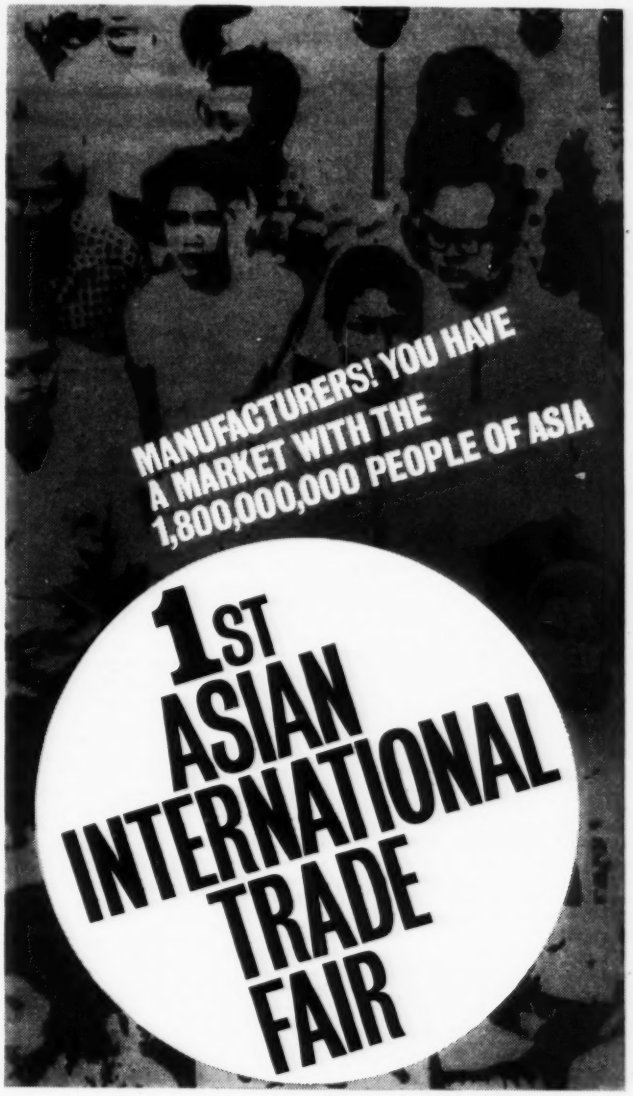
The interest being taken in the Engineering Display, and in the British Week itself, is amply demonstrated by the fact that, as originally planned, the Display was to occupy 30,000 square feet, but demand for space has been such that the organizers have had to increase this to 50,000 square feet. The products and services of some 200 British firms will be on show in the Display.

Opportunities not restricted to Hong Kong

I am convinced that the event, the first major Week of its kind outside Europe, will be a great success, and those British manufacturers who will be taking advantage of this sales opportunity, will have no cause to regret their participation. They will be selling not only to Hong Kong but to neighbouring countries also as it is expected that, in addition to Hong Kong's usual visitors, special parties will be brought or will come in during the Week to see what Britain has to offer.

Prompt deliveries after sales service keys to export success

Manufacturers of consumer goods who are still undecided should appreciate from the foregoing that the Hong Kong British Week will provide an excellent opportunity for entering that market and will make arrangements *as quickly as possible* to have their goods on sale there. Time is running out for those who wish to profit from the favourable buying climate which the Week will create. I would ask those already in the market to ensure that stocks of goods are adequate to cope with what I confidently expect to be a week of heavy buying which should recover for Britain some of the ground recently lost to competitors.



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ICI exhibition in China

ICI, in a major effort to increase trade with China, opened an exhibition of its products and processes in Tientsin on October 5. The exhibition is being staged through consultation with the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. In the belief that selling in a large export market demands the provision of the maximum amount of information in the language of the country concerned, ICI has had translated into Chinese 124 booklets and pieces of technical literature. The company has also had produced in Chinese 30,000 copies of a 16-page newspaper, ICI News, the mast-head of which is shown here.

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

As from November 19 the classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published as a special supplement at four-monthly intervals; amendments and additions will be shown in the first issue of each intervening month.

Section I of the first supplement to be published on November 19 will include overseas trade fairs, British Weeks and store promotions in which the Board of Trade will be supporting participation by British industry, over the next three years. Sections II to IV will list trade fairs and exhibitions in Europe, outside Europe and the United Kingdom.

The amendments and additions to the European list published on September 3, the outside Europe list published on October 1 and the United Kingdom list published on August 6 are therefore not included in this issue.

The Board of Trade Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate, Queen Anne's Mansions, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 3557, Germany; Ext. 2782, Benelux, Italy, Austria, Switzerland; Ext. 2783, France; Ext. 3558, United Kingdom, East Europe, Western Hemisphere; Ext. 2788, Scandinavia and rest of the World) will be glad to answer general inquiries, but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Information can also be provided about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.

Pre-Christmas display of British toys

A PRE-CHRISTMAS display of British toys and games that will be available in stores and shops all over the country this Christmas was presented by the British Toy Manufacturers Association in London on November 3. Every type of toy for all age groups was represented—soft toys, dolls, wheeled toys, mechanical toys, model railways and motorways, educational and constructional toys, indoor and outdoor games, playsuits, Christmas decorations, crackers and carnival novelties.

All the toys and games shown have been made in Great Britain by the 350 members of the British Toy Manufacturers Association and all comply with safety standards: the paints used are non-lead; the fillings of soft toys perfectly hygienic; and the utmost care taken to ensure that metal toys have no sharp edges that might injure a child. These safety precautions are coupled with the traditional high standard of British design and quality.

Speaking at the preview Mr. David Day, Chairman of the BTMA, said that in 1964 there was an export record of over 25 per cent of the industry's total output of £49 million sent to 159 countries. 1965, he added, looked like producing even better figures.

British fashion's 'great impact' at Dusseldorf

A report from the British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf

THE Associated Fashion Designers of London (AFD) participating in a joint venture display with the assistance of the Board of Trade, the Central Office of Information and the British Consulate-General, Dusseldorf, undoubtedly made a great impact at the 67th International Fashion and Sales Week in Dusseldorf from November 3 to 7. It was their first appearance as a group in Germany and their 'Young London Look' has made its mark on the outlook of some of the major German buyers who for many years directed their gaze towards other European Fashion Centres in the mistaken belief that Britain was not in line with Continental fashions. The AFD fashion parades and their original form of presentation was the talk of the 'Week' and may well be a turning point for British Fashion Houses to attract the German buyer to London.

The AFD stand designed by Central Office of Information housed the 10 members of the group namely André Peters, Hildebrand Dresses, Mono Ltd., Carol Freedan Ltd., Rhona Roy, John Marks Ltd., Malborough, Ricki Reed, Mark Russell Ltd., Wallis of London.

The official opening was attended by Sir Frank Roberts, the British Ambassador, Lady Roberts, Frau Dr. Franz Meyers, the wife of the Ministerpraesident of the Land North Rhine-Westphalia. Herr Peter Mueller the Mayor and his wife and a great number of distinguished visitors among whom were many buyers from the trade.

German television and press coverage on the show was on a very large scale and the time given to two TV evening programmes on the German network lasted some eight minutes. As a result of this wide spread all subsequent shows (twice daily) filled to capacity. One must bear in mind that there were over 1,000 firms exhibiting and the AFD Group were unanimous in their view that if they had exhibited on individual stands their impact would have been lost. The joint venture stand created a focal point which could not be overlooked with its novel and original method of presentation.

There was a total of 1,300 firms in all exhibiting in Dusseldorf. These included 150 foreign exhibitors from 15 countries, lead by France with 43 firms, Italy with 34 (14 of which were on a combined stand), Great Britain 15 (10 on a combined stand), Holland 12, Austria nine, Spain three firms (on a combined stand). Approximately 3,000 spring and summer collections were shown attracting as usual large numbers of buyers from the trade both domestic and foreign. On the first day alone 5,400 buyers attended, of which approximately 560 were from foreign countries. Outside of the AFD Group five British firms exhibited independently and some not for the first time.

The overall account of business transacted during the Week was reported to be very good.

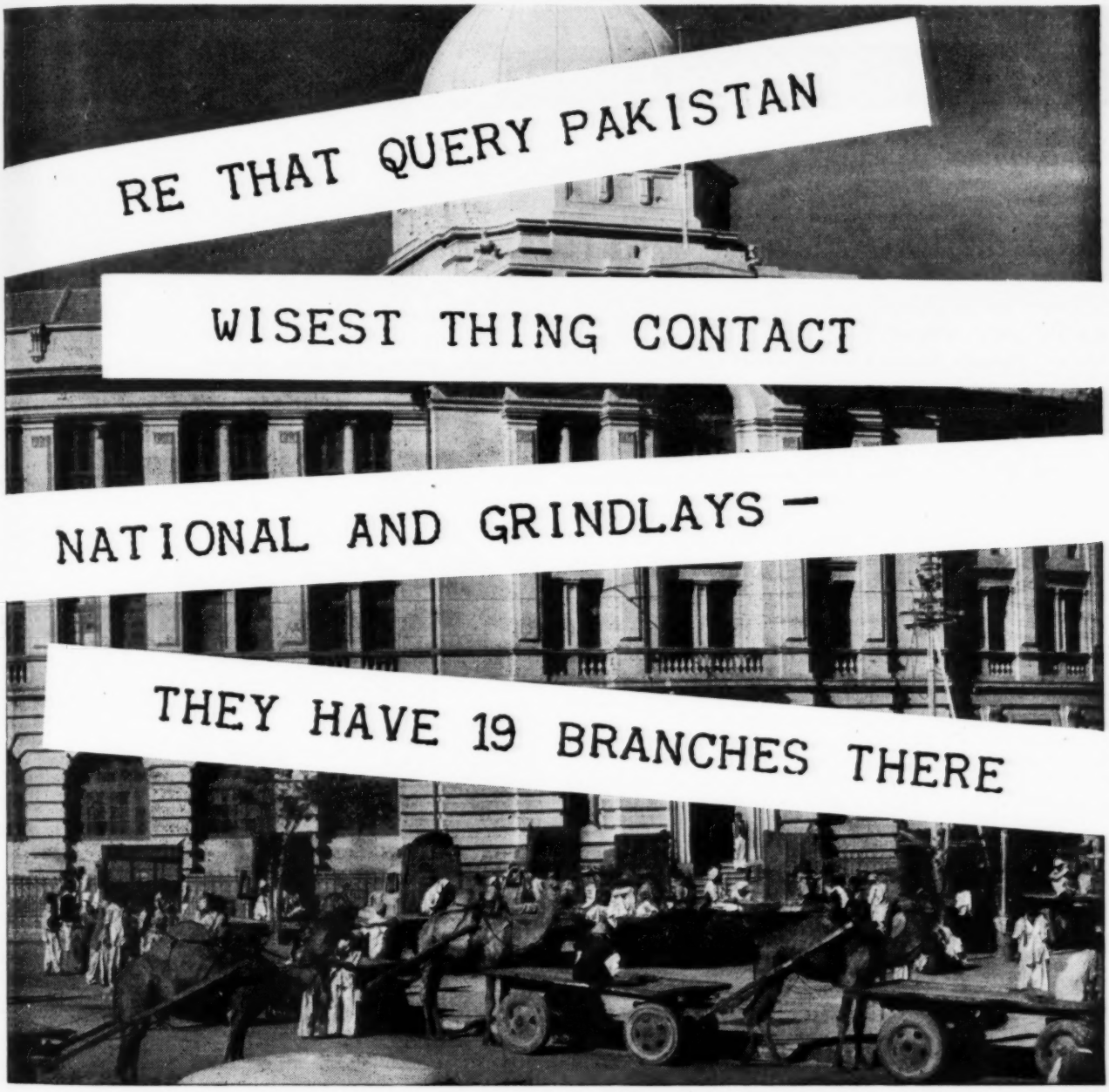
British scientific instruments on display in Rumania

MR. CHARLES GLASS, the British Ambassador to Rumania, opened an exhibition of British scientific instruments in Bucharest on October 26, sponsored by the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Great Britain. This is the first of its kind to be held in Rumania, although the fifteenth to be held by SIMA throughout the world. Twenty-nine British firms are taking part, exhibiting instruments valued at £200,000 and representing the latest developments from the industry. The Board of Trade has made a substantial contribution to the exhibit under its joint venture terms.

At the opening ceremony the British Ambassador referred to the common interests which Rumania and Britain had, not only in the staging of such an exhibition, but also in the general field of scientific instruments and progress.

Mr. R. H. Cooke, the president of the association, said that an opportunity had been afforded for British manufacturers to establish and maintain personal contacts with Rumanian scientists. A number of prominent Rumanian scientists were present at the opening of the exhibition, and exhibitors are optimistic about its outcome.

At the Business Efficiency Exhibition Mr. Douglas Jay (left), President of the Board of Trade, saw the latest in the range of Thomas Automatic Collators. Demonstrating the Super Automat 10, which was collating, checking, saddle-stitching and folding a booklet every 1.1/5th second, was J. Thornton Chappell (centre), director of Gordon & Gotch Marketing Ltd., with A. J. H. Kime, manager of the Thomas Collator Division, and C. A. Levett, president of the Business Equipment Trade Association.



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WEST EUROPEAN MARKET PLACE – 8

Following through in Amsterdam

A REPORT FROM THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, BRITISH EMBASSY AT THE HAGUE

Previous articles in this series were published on September 17, September 24, October 1, October 8, October 15, October 22 and October 29.

IT IS ALMOST seven months since HRH Princess Margaret opened the British Week in Amsterdam. As anybody who attended the Week must realise, a tremendous amount of work went into its preparation. There were immediate dividends, in terms both of Anglo-Dutch goodwill and of sales promotion. With more than 800 British firms taking part, and their goods displayed in hundreds of shops in the main shopping centres, it could hardly have been otherwise.

Longer-term results are harder to assess. The full impact of the Week will probably not be known for many months yet, though it is already clear that sales in certain lines – for example furniture and confectionery have shown very considerable increases. For the rest, we must wait and continue to work hard. For a British Week is not just an ephemeral occasion of gaiety, pageantry and display or a passing puff of salesmanship. It is a hard-headed attempt to sell more British goods over the long-term. Some readers will recollect our issue of July 2 and others may recall the special supplement in 'Het Parool' of August 6, both giving instances of successes achieved as a result of the Week.

With less acclaim, but with no less significance, diligent backstage efforts by all concerned are still going on. Members of the Export Council for Europe have visited the Netherlands several times since May. The Embassy staff have been hard at it, following up leads and inquiries, and the Consulate-General at Amsterdam has been specially strengthened on the commercial side. The Export Promotion and Fairs and Export Services Branches of the Board of Trade have, as always, been closely involved.

A group of models who took part in the Vogue Fashion Show during the British Week in Amsterdam. The men are wearing garments made exclusively by the British Men's Wear Guild.

The Britannia Inn, complete with British beer, dartboard and traditional sporting prints, is always a popular feature in British Weeks. The inn built by Whitbread & Co. was open 12 hours a day until the end of the British Week. The landlord was Mr. Desmond Coates, licensee of The Alms, the Whitbread House in London's Westbourne Grove.

Visitors to the Britannia were able to order Tankard, Whitbread Pale Ale, Mackeson, Final Selection and Brewmaster.

The most important people of all, the British exporters and their Dutch agents, have further developed their connections and explored opportunities. One stage in this process of continued export promotion was marked in July by a reception given in The Hague by our Ambassador for the shopkeepers of Amsterdam. Towards the end of last month a second reception was given by the Ambassador for more than 150 Dutch agents and two or three dozen British principals who visited the Netherlands specially for this occasion and to see the market at first hand for themselves. The Press, who had been so helpful during and after the Week, were not forgotten.

During the reception, the Ambassador made the point that the British Week must not be 'the Week that was', it must be 'the Week that keeps on going'. As he said, if many of his guests can look back on the Week and feel that it has expanded sales in established lines or opened good business in new lines, then it

City of London Pavilion, Museumplein, Amsterdam.

will already have been well worth while. But looking back, as he emphasized, is not enough.

This is why we want to consider where we go from here. The Embassy, the Consulates-General, the Export Council for Europe and the Anglo-Dutch Trade Council will continue to do all they can. But their efforts, though valuable, are not what really matters, which is the wholehearted and lasting support of British manufacturers and exporters. It is to these, and particularly to those who may have participated in the British Week but not subsequently taken full advantage of it, that this article is mainly addressed. We have chosen this moment to write about this subject partly because, at this distance in time, it is possible to see that the British Week did have an effect on the Dutch appreciation of British products and did open up opportunities which can still be exploited and partly because many firms will now be preparing their marketing plans for 1966 and even 1967. We would like to think that the Dutch market would not be omitted from some of those plans.

Perhaps the ways in which opportunities in the Netherlands can be grasped can be considered at three levels, all interlocking. First, there are the existing, ready-made opportunities for sales promotion. These are few, but of great value. In our issue next week we shall be publishing a supplement on trade fairs not only in Western Europe but throughout the world. This will include references to several highly important trade fairs in the Netherlands all attended not only by Dutch buyers but also by German, Belgian and other continental customers. Several of them are also open to the general public. Even if there is no official participation, British firms will be missing major opportunities if they are not represented.

Next, wise exporters will familiarize themselves with the very many ways in which official and semi-official organizations can help them. Mr. Turpin, the Commercial Counsellor at our Embassy, and his staff, and also the Commercial Section of the Consulate-General in Amsterdam, have detailed and comprehensive knowledge of the Dutch market. Besides giving general advice they can answer specific queries about most products or about any marketing problems and can introduce to suitable agents any exporters who have not yet made arrangements – and perhaps not all exporters realize how vital a part a good agent can play. As Mr. Neill said to agents during his speech at the Ambassador's latest reception: 'You are the people who can consolidate the ground which has been won as a result of British Week in Amsterdam. You will doubtless require certain forms of assistance and support from your principals in Britain. You must tell them what you require and you must plead, bellow, cajole and threaten your principals until you get it.'

In the consumer goods field, with which the Week was particularly concerned, the Commercial staff have built up close relations out the Netherlands. They can also give advice on publicity aspects and the British information services of The Hague will always be very ready to give what help they can to British businessmen.

Finally, there are the facilities in Britain itself. At the Board of Trade, and in the Board's Regional offices throughout the country is a reservoir of cogent information, waiting to be tapped and yet constantly replenished. The Export Council for Europe has its own expert on the Dutch market, Mr. Hugh Neill, and he and the staff of the Council will be happy to give advice. They can do more than this. In conjunction with the Embassy they can assist in the planning of visits by businessmen to the Netherlands or of Dutch businessmen in the other direction; and, of course, through the British National Export Council, advantage can be taken of the various forms of financial support available for inward and outward missions and for market research.

The British Week has made it clear that there is good demand in the Netherlands for certain specific lines of British goods as, for example, confectionery, furniture, food and drink, tools, household goods, china and earthenware and women's clothing. Potential exporters of these or other product groups may feel it is worth getting together to find out in more detail about the Netherlands market by way of visits or market research. Mr. Bird of the BNEC can give manufacturers full details of the help available and can arrange for it to be provided.

Both before and after the British Week several manufacturers or groups of manufacturers have found that special displays of their own products, if carefully planned (especially with regard to venue and timing) attractively laid out and efficiently run can be most effective aids to sales promotion in the Netherlands. Our Embassy staff, who have had considerable experience of such operations, can give very useful advice; and Export Promotion and Fairs Branch of the Board of Trade may be able to help with arrangements and with the supply of some display material.

All this constitutes most valuable assistance given by experts and there for the taking, but in the last analysis, what matters is the drive and determination of individual enterprises to sell their goods abroad. The markets exist and although the fact appears not to be known to many British firms, the Netherlands are not only one of the nearest, but also one of the best. This country buys more than £2,500 million worth of goods abroad each year, paying promptly in one of Europe's hardest currencies. At present, Britain gets about 7 per cent of this gold mine. Surely British industry can do better than this. Never before has the market been so rich. Never before has so much expert advice and assistance been available to exporters. The British Week in Amsterdam has aroused Dutch interest in British goods. It remains for British enterprises to take advantage of the opportunities which have been created.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin.'

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers, country and commodity in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

*Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.**

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

AUSTRALIA

(219/65) Generating Set for Northern Electric Authority of Queensland. November 30. E.S.B. 39402/65.

The Queensland Peanut Growers Co-operative Association Ltd.:

(219/65) Cold Store and Equipment. November 29. E.S.B. 39153/65.*

(219/65) Refrigeration Plant. November 29. E.S.B. 39152/65.*

(220/65) Sewage Plant Equipment for Rockhampton City Council. December 6. E.S.B. 39487/65.*

BELGIUM

(216/65) Overhaul Works for Ministry of National Defence. December 23. E.S.B. 38829/65.*

BURMA

Electrical Stores Corporation:

(221/65) Cable. November 29. E.S.B. 39857/65.*

(221/65) Light Fittings; Fans. November 30. E.S.B. 39860/65.*

(221/65) Lights and Fittings. December 3. E.S.B. 39861/65.*

Ministry of Defence:

(216/65) Batteries. November 30. E.S.B. 38877/65.*

(216/65) Spare Parts. November 25. E.S.B. 38888/65.*

(216/65) Wire. November 29. E.S.B. 38884/65.*

(216/65) Valves and Stop Cocks. November 29. E.S.B. 38886/65.*

People's Stores Corporation:

(216/65) Miscellaneous Stores. November 30. E.S.B. 38878/65.*

(216/65) Hand Tools. November 29. E.S.B. 38881/65.*

(216/65) Screws. November 29. E.S.B. 38880/65.*

(216/65) Nuts and Bolts. November 29. E.S.B. 38883/65.*

(216/65) M.S. Angle. November 29. E.S.B. 38885/65.*

(216/65) Diesel Engines. December 3. E.S.B. 38891/65.*

(216/65) Vehicle Spare Parts. November 30. E.S.B. 38882/65.*

(217/65) Vehicle Spare Parts. December 6. E.S.B. 38890/65.*

(221/65) Electrical Wire and Cable. December 13. E.S.B. 39855/65.*

(221/65) Sewing Machines. December 15. E.S.B. 39872/65.*

(221/65) Vehicle Spares. December 13. E.S.B. 39871/65.*

(221/65) Textile Machinery Accessories. December 17. E.S.B. 39867/65.*

(221/65) Outboard Motors. December 8. E.S.B. 39865/65.*

Trade Corporation, Number 5, Textiles 2:

(220/65) Rayon Yarn. November 30. E.S.B. 39476/65.

(220/65) Nylon Yarn. November 30. E.S.B. 39474/65.

(220/65) Nylon Yarn. November 30. E.S.B. 39475/65.

(220/65) Viscose Staple Fibre for Trade Corporation No. 5. November 30. E.S.B. 39477/65.

CEYLON

(220/65) Intercommunication System for Ceylon State Hardware Corporation. November 30. E.S.B. 39827/65.

Ceylon Transport Board:

(219/65) Glass. December 15. E.S.B. 39417/65.

(219/65) Hard Board. December 15. E.S.B. 39415/65.

(220/65) Bus Tickets. November 24. E.S.B. 39414/65.

(220/65) Pine Boards. December 15. E.S.B. 39416/65.

(220/65) Agricultural Vehicles and Implements for Gal Oya Sugar Industries. December 3. E.S.B. 39839/65.

Ministry of Health:

(219/65) Water Supply Scheme. December 21. E.S.B. 39418/65.

(220/65) Cardiac Catheterization Units. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 39435/65.*

(220/65) Pharmaceuticals. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 39436/65.*

(220/65) Cotton Yarn for National Textile Corporation. December 3. E.S.B. 39406/65.*

COSTA RICA

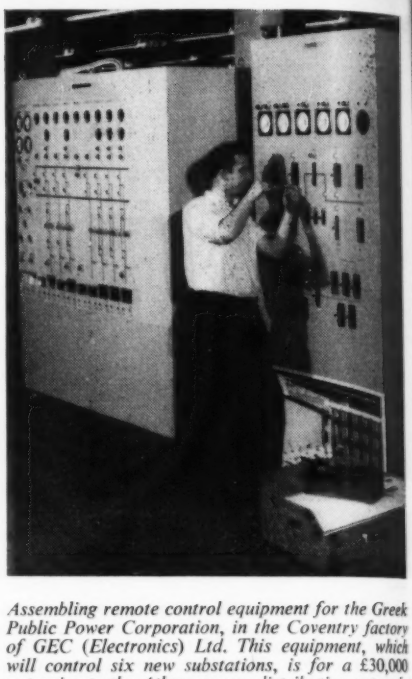
La Proveeduria Nacional, Economia y Hacienda:

(218/65) Road Construction. November 24. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 39188/65.*

(216/65) Bridge Construction. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 38144/65.*

(220/65) Stock Forms. November 25. Tender documents (in Spanish) available. E.S.B. 39836/65.*

(220/65) Lighting Equipment and Accessories for Instituto Costarricense de Electricidad. November 29. E.S.B. 39831/65.*



Assembling remote control equipment for the Greek Public Power Corporation, in the Coventry factory of GEC (Electronics) Ltd. This equipment, which will control six new substations, is for a £30,000 extension to the Athens power distribution network, one of the largest electric power control and distribution schemes outside the United Kingdom. In all, GEC has supplied equipment worth more than £150,000 since the start of this scheme, which controls the power supply of the Athens area.

CYPRUS

(218/65) Medical Supplies for Ministry of Health. December 4. E.S.B. 39174/65.*

(218/65) Medical Supplies for President of the Tender Board. December 4. E.S.B. 39175/65.*

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT)

(220/65) Steel Pipes and Bends for Egyptian Starch and Glucose Manufacturing Co. December 25. E.S.B. 39409/65.

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(216/65) Maintenance Platform. November 30. E.S.B. 33822/65.

(220/65) Lindane. November 29. E.S.B. 39467/65.*

(220/65) Workshop Equipment. November 29. E.S.B. 39485/65.*

(220/65) Vehicles. November 27. E.S.B. 39466/65.*

(220/65) Fork Lift Trucks. December 7. E.S.B. 39465/65.*

(220/65) Welding Sets. December 3. E.S.B. 39464/65.*

(220/65) Measuring Instruments. December 7. E.S.B. 39463/65.*

(220/65) Soil Sterilizer; Humane Killer. December 2. E.S.B. 39468/65.*

(220/65) Fork Lift Truck. November 29. E.S.B. 39486/65.

(220/65) Railway Car Materials. December 6. E.S.B. 39483/65.*

No. 9 of a series

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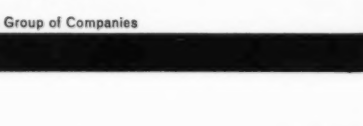

and although money cannot buy time, it can save time by the employment of experts to deal with specialised problems. Transllloyd Overseas Limited can cut the cost in both time and money of the transportation of your exports, whatever their nature, thereby making them more competitive in the valuable overseas markets. Our knowledge, experience and resources enable us to determine the best method of packing, to complete the documentation and to use the most efficient means of transportation, by land, sea or air, for a particular consignment. This comprehensive service can take a load off your shoulders and save a good proportion of your "do-it-yourself" costs. *For expert export and import . . . consult*

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FRANCE

Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe:
(216/65) Stationery. November 30. E.S.B. 38896/65.*
(219/65) File Folders. December 6. E.S.B. 39444/65.*
(220/65) Adhesive Tape. November 30. E.S.B. 39445/65.*

GERMANY

(221/65) Intercommunications System for Fourth Allied Tactical Air Force. November 30. E.S.B. 39841/65.*

INDIA

(220/65) Power Station Equipment for Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. December 30. E.S.B. 39411/65.
Bens Purchase Organization:
(217/65) Woodworking Machine. December 22. E.S.B. 39135/65.*
(220/65) Power Panels. December 22. E.S.B. 39470/65.*
Bharat Earth Movers Ltd., Bangalore:
(217/65) Arc Welding Set. November 27. E.S.B. 39142/65.
(217/65) Shaping Machine. November 24. E.S.B. 39141/65.
(217/65) Electrical Equipment for Director General of Supplies and Disposals. December 8. E.S.B. 39144/65.*
(216/65) Railway Signalling Equipment for Eastern Railway. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 38431/65.*
(217/65) Switchboards for Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd. November 24. E.S.B. 39145/65.
(220/65) Steel Sheet Piles for Government of Andhra Pradesh. November 25. E.S.B. 39410/65.
Hindustan Cables Ltd.:
(221/65) Pig Lead. December 6. E.S.B. 39854/65.
(221/65) Copper Bars. December 13. E.S.B. 39852/65.
(221/65) Copper Wire. December 13. E.S.B. 39853/65.
Indian Telephone Industries Ltd.:
(216/65) Cables. January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 38832/65.
(216/65) Telephone Magnets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37662/65.*
(217/65) Steel Shafts. December 20. E.S.B. 39138/65.
Kerala State Electricity Board:
(216/65) K.W.H. Meters. December 13. E.S.B. 38845/65.
(217/65) Cables. November 25. E.S.B. 39140/65.
(217/65) Transformers. December 20. E.S.B. 39143/65.
(219/65) Storage Battery for Neyveli Lignite Corporation Ltd. December 2. E.S.B. 39412/65.
(217/65) Vehicle Spare Parts for Procurement Division, Nangal Township. November 29. E.S.B. 38827/65.
(220/65) Zinc Ingots for Punjab State Electricity Board. November 29. E.S.B. 39484/65.*
(221/65) Fuses for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. December 9. E.S.B. 39851/65.
(216/65) Emergency Gates for The Tons Civil Construction Circle 1. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 27. E.S.B. 21552/65.*
(217/65) Dam Gates and Hoists for Yamuna Hydro-Electric Scheme. December 20. E.S.B. 9995/65.*

IRAN

(220/65) Wire for Tehran Electricity Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 29. E.S.B. 25857/65.*

IRAQ

Administration of Distribution of Oil Products:
(219/65) Wire. November 28. E.S.B. 39193/65.*
(219/65) Calculating Machines. November 17. E.S.B. 39192/65.*
Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
(218/65) Radio Equipment. December 5. E.S.B. 39169/65.
(218/65) Battery Charging Sets. December 26. E.S.B. 39162/65.
(218/65) Tractor. December 19. E.S.B. 39163/65.
(218/65) Crane. December 19. E.S.B. 39164/65.
(218/65) Sprayers. January 9, 1966. E.S.B. 39165/65.
(218/65) Foundry Materials. January 16, 1966. E.S.B. 39166/65.
(218/65) Protective Clothing. January 2, 1966. E.S.B. 39167/65.
(218/65) Radio Equipment. January 2, 1966. E.S.B. 39168/65.
(218/65) Paper. November 28. E.S.B. 39170/65.
(219/65) Poultry Feed Mill Plant for General Poultry Company. December 15. E.S.B. 39191/65.*
(218/65) Steel Sheet for Government Oil Refineries Administration December 14. E.S.B. 39161/65.
Iraqi Ports Administration:
(218/65) Lighting Fittings. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37479/65.*
(218/65) Hoses. November 25. E.S.B. 39173/65.
(219/65) Machine Tools; Crane for Iraqi Republican Railway Services. November 28. E.S.B. 39185/65.*
(218/65) Electrical Materials for Ministry of Communications November 24. E.S.B. 39172/65.
Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs:
(218/65) Wireless Apparatus. November 30. E.S.B. 39158/65.
(218/65) Transformers. December 14. E.S.B. 39157/65.
(218/65) Water Supply Scheme. December 21. E.S.B. 39159/65.
Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration:
(218/65) Overhead Line Construction Materials. December 4. E.S.B. 39171/65.*
(220/65) Telephone Equipment. January 1, 1966. E.S.B. 39815/65.
(218/65) Audio-Visual Aid Equipment for University of Baghdad. Closing date not specified E.S.B. 39156/65.*

JAPAN

(221/65) Transformers for Electric Power Development Co. Ltd. January 10, 1966. E.S.B. 39870/65.

JORDAN

Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.:
(216/65) Transmitter Spare Parts. November 30. E.S.B. 39019/65.*
(217/65) Tubes. November 30. E.S.B. 39101/65.*

KENYA

City Council of Nairobi:
(219/65) Sewerage Equipment. November 29. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 38869/65.*
(216/65) Pipes and Specials. November 29. E.S.B. 38868/65.*

KUWAIT

Central Tenders Committee:
(220/65) C.I. Pipes. December 7. E.S.B. 39488/65.*
(220/65) Pipe Fittings. December 7. E.S.B. 39489/65.*
(220/65) Pipes and Joints. December 7. E.S.B. 39490/65.*
(220/65) Washing Machines. November 28. E.S.B. 39491/65.*
(220/65) Gas Cookers. November 28. E.S.B. 39492/65.*

LEBANON

(218/65) Teleprinting Equipment for La Direction Des Adjudications Publiques. December 7. Tender documents (in French) available. E.S.B. 39179/65.*

LIBYA

Central Tenders Board:
(220/65) Construction of Village. December 6. E.S.B. 39438/65.
(220/65) Power Station. December 27. E.S.B. 39437/65.
Electricity Corporation of Tripolitania:
(220/65) Power Equipment. December 13. E.S.B. 39441/65.
(220/65) Hotel Contract. December 20. E.S.B. 39442/65.
(220/65) Hotel Contract for Ministry of National Economy. December 20. E.S.B. 39443/65.

MOZAMBIQUE

(221/65) Lorry for Laboratorio de Ensaios de Materiais E. Mecanica do Solo. November 24. E.S.B. 39844/65.
(220/65) Tractor and Trailers for Ports, Railways and Transport Department. January 24, 1966. E.S.B. 39829/65.
(220/65) Construction Project for Public Works Department. November 30. E.S.B. 39830/65.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

(218/65) Building Work; Air Conditioning Plant; Lifts for N.V. Hotel Maatschappij El Curacao. December 30. E.S.B. 39155/65.

NEW ZEALAND

(216/65) Cable for Auckland Electric Power Board. December 3. E.S.B. 38873/65.*
General Post Office, Wellington:
(220/65) Machine Tools. December 3. E.S.B. 39471/65.*
(220/65) Radio Telephone Transmitters. February 2, 1966. E.S.B. 39472/65.*
(217/65) Telemetering System for Lower Hutt City Council. December 1. E.S.B. 39150/65.*

NORWAY

(217/65) Electronic Valves for Headquarters Allied Forces Northern Europe. November 30. E.S.B. 39154/65.*

PAKISTAN

(216/65) Engines for Technical Instruction for Directorate of Supply. December 8. E.S.B. 38876/65.*
(220/65) Railway Track Implements for East Pakistan Railway Board. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to November 30. E.S.B. 37482/65.*
(221/65) Lathe for East Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. (Further Information.) December 6. E.S.B. 29172/65.*

PARAGUAY

(216/65) Metal Windows for Paraguayan Social Security Institute. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to December 17. E.S.B. 36232/65.

PHILIPPINES

(221/65) Vehicle; Contractors Plant for National Waterworks and Sewage Authority. November 26. E.S.B. 39136/65.*

RHODESIA

Electricity Supply Commission:
(217/65) Transformers. December 2. E.S.B. 39126/65.*
(217/65) Resistors. November 25. E.S.B. 39127/65.*
(217/65) Metering Equipment. November 25. E.S.B. 39128/65.*
(217/65) Insulators and Fittings. November 25. E.S.B. 39129/65.*
(221/65) Sutures for Government Tender Board. November 25. E.S.B. 39847/65.*

SINGAPORE

Public Utilities Board:
(216/65) Pipe Fittings. December 7. E.S.B. 38843/65.*
(216/65) Taps and Drills. December 7. E.S.B. 38844/65.*
(220/65) Sewage Equipment for Public Works Department. December 10. E.S.B. 39449/65.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:
(219/65) Stationers Sundries; Beads. November 26. E.S.B. 39180/65.*
(219/65) Kitchenware. November 30. E.S.B. 39181/65.*
(219/65) Laboratory Equipment. December 3. E.S.B. 39182/65.*
(219/65) Hand Tools. November 30. E.S.B. 39349/65.*
Electricity Department of the City of Bloemfontein:
(220/65) Transformers. November 26. E.S.B. 39452/65.*
(220/65) Switchgear. January 14, 1966. E.S.B. 39453/65.*
(216/65) Turbo-Alternator Sets for South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation. February 9, 1966. E.S.B. 38573/65.*
State Tender Board:
(216/65) Dust Extraction Plant. November 29. E.S.B. 38577/65.*
(219/65) Machine Tools. November 25. E.S.B. 39431/65.*
(220/65) Drilling Machines. November 24. E.S.B. 39425/65.*
(220/65) Speeder Braces. November 25. E.S.B. 39426/65.*
(220/65) Conveyor Belt Loader. November 24. E.S.B. 39429/65.*
(220/65) Bending and Folding Brake. November 24. E.S.B. 39430/65.*
(220/65) Pressure Cell. November 25. E.S.B. 39432/65.*
(220/65) Temperature Control Instrument. November 24. E.S.B. 39433/65.*
(220/65) Rotor Starters. November 25. E.S.B. 39434/65.*
(220/65) Research Laboratory Equipment. November 26. E.S.B. 39435/65.*
(220/65) Laboratory Equipment. November 26. E.S.B. 39450/65.*

SPAIN

(220/65) Generators for Ministerio del Aire. November 27. E.S.B. 39813/65.

SUDAN

Ministry of Works:
(220/65) M.S. Angles, Etc. November 25. E.S.B. 39803/65.*
(220/65) Lifts. December 6. E.S.B. 39804/65.*

SYRIA

(165/64, 229/64, 216/65) Railway Construction for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information.) This tender is now re-issued with amendments. Closing date being December 15. E.S.B. 24415/64.*

THAILAND

(218/65) Microwave Link for Aeronautical Radio of Thailand (Ltd.) November 30. E.S.B. 39177/65.*
Directorate of Air Engineering:
(216/65) Thinner. December 16. E.S.B. 39117/65.
(216/65) Steel Wire Sheets and Bars. December 23. E.S.B. 39102/65.*
(221/65) Soda Ash for The Glass Organization. December 1. E.S.B. 39822/65.
Metropolitan Electricity Authority:
(217/65) Cable. December 8. E.S.B. 39105/65.*
(221/65) Switchgear. December 15. E.S.B. 39821/65.*
(221/65) Lightning Arresters and Accessories for Provincial Electricity Authority. November 26. E.S.B. 39816/65.*
State Railway of Thailand:
(216/65) Rolling Stock. January 25, 1966. E.S.B. 39122/65.
(217/65) Plastic Tape. November 24. E.S.B. 39108/65.
(217/65) Gear Wheels and Pinions. December 17. E.S.B. 39106/65.*
(217/65) Machine Tool. November 29. E.S.B. 39111/65.
(220/65) Floor Covering. December 1. E.S.B. 39824/65.

TURKEY

(220/65) Paint for Turkish Maritime Bank. November 29 E.S.B. 39806/65.*
(221/65) Kraft Paper for Nitrogenous Fertilizers Corporation. December 1. Tender documents (in Turkish) available. E.S.B. 39868/65.*

UGANDA

(217/65) Bridge Construction for Ministry of Works. Pre-Qualification. E.S.B. 38664/65.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(221/65) Disconnecting Switches for Bureau of Reclamation. December 2. E.S.B. 39850/65.*

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 427). Please quote reference number, country and commodity in all inquiries.

The number in brackets indicates the Bulletin in which published.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to British manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H35, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Argentina
(217/65) Inquiry for machine tools. E.S.B. 38348/65.

Australia
(219/65) Agency inquiry for saws; woodworking machinery. E.S.B. 39607/65.
(219/65) Agency inquiry for microfilm cameras, equipment and accesso ies. E.S.B. 39515/65.
(219/65) Agency inquiry for household scissors. E.S.B. 39540/65.
(218/65) Inquiry for rubber fenders for marine purposes. E.S.B. 36770/65.

Belgium
(218/65) Agency inquiry for mechanical handling equipment. E.S.B. 36451/65.

Bolivia
(217/65) Inquiry for plumbing fixtures; water heaters. E.S.B. 39038/65.
(217/65) Inquiry for domestic articles. E.S.B. 39059/65.
(221/65) Inquiry for sports goods. E.S.B. 39912/65.

Canada
(218/65) Agency inquiry for golf accessories; smallwares; fixtures and fittings for pleasure craft. E.S.B. 36708/65.
(219/65) Agency inquiry for rubber feed tubs. E.S.B. 38667/65.
(220/65) Agency inquiry for control components; electronic counters, valves. E.S.B. 39693/65.
(217/65) Inquiry for automobile accessories; camping equipment; consumer and industrial goods; boilers; sporting goods. E.S.B. 29661/65.
(217/65) Manufacture under licence – steel products. E.S.B. 38317/65.
(219/65) Inquiry for stationery items. E.S.B. 39314/65.
(219/65) Inquiry for non-ferrous metal processes and techniques. E.S.B. 20176/65.
(221/65) Inquiry for motorcycles and accessories. E.S.B. 39748/65.

Ceylon
(216/65) Inquiry for aluminium ice trays. E.S.B. 37982/65.

Cyprus
(219/65) Agency inquiry for carpets. E.S.B. 39525/65.

Czechoslovakia/Soviet Union
(216/65) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5463/G.

Denmark
(219/65) Inquiry for poplin shirting. E.S.B. 39539/65.

Finland
(218/65) Agency inquiry for textile machinery; wool and tops. E.S.B. 39397/65.
(219/65) Agency inquiry for ships' components. E.S.B. 13232/65.
(221/65) Agency inquiry for lawn mowers; road cleaning and maintenance equipment; working platforms. E.S.B. 39913/65.
(221/65) Agency inquiry for linings. E.S.B. 39773/65.

France
(218/65) Agency inquiry for fancy goods and jewellery; smokers' requisites. E.S.B. 34022/65.
(217/65) Inquiry for rails. E.S.B. 38581/65.
(219/65) Inquiry for cotton goods; food; general merchandise; shoes; toilet articles. E.S.B. 39364/65.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(217/65) Agency inquiry for electric lamp making machinery and supplies. E.S.B. 39035/65.
(217/65) Agency inquiry for flow measurement for petrochemicals; liquid level controls. E.S.B. 39204/65.
(221/65) Agency inquiry for magnets. E.S.B. 39946/65.

Within the framework of a joint market survey carried out by the Redland Group, London, and Zurcher Ziegeleien, one of the largest brick and tile manufacturers in Switzerland, over 30,000 Redland Stonewold tiles are being sent to Switzerland. The tiles will be used to cover more than 20 buildings in all parts of Switzerland. The consignment is seen here being loaded at the London British Rail Depot 'Bricklayers Arms'.

(217/65) Inquiry for corduroy materials. E.S.B. 39273/65.
(218/65) Inquiry for centrifugal casting machines. E.S.B. 39365/65.
(218/65) Inquiry for sponge rubber; spring steel. E.S.B. 39359/65.
(219/65) Inquiry for riding saddles. E.S.B. 39606/65.
(219/65) Inquiry for china-clay. E.S.B. 39279/65.
(221/65) Inquiry for women's scarves. E.S.B. 39518/65.

Greece
(217/65) Agency inquiry for diesel marine engines. E.S.B. 39322/65.

Iran
(218/65) Agency inquiry for agricultural tillers. E.S.B. 38408/65

Iraq
(218/65) Agency inquiry for cinematographic and sound equipment; cinema and T.V. films. E.S.B. 39511/65.

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Monday to Friday.

Furniture being installed at the Woodley, Berks, factory of Harris Lebus Ltd. in an ex-London Transport double-decker bus which left recently at the start of a tour through Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Switzerland and France, promoting Lebus upholstery. It will be showing furniture retailers throughout these countries a range of Lebus chairs and settees.

AIR-INDIA
A BOEING A DAY TO THE U.S.A.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is 59 Gresham Street, London E.C.2 (Monarch 6699). The department has 16 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list was given on page xvi of July 23 issue.

Israel
(217/65) Agency inquiry for automotive spare parts; propeller shafts; pumps. E.S.B. 39295/65.
(217/65) Agency inquiry for chemicals; plastic engineering products. E.S.B. 39266/65.
(217/65) Agency inquiry for toys. E.S.B. 39096/65.
(217/65) Agency inquiry for food industry machinery; chemicals and additives. E.S.B. 39269/65.
(220/65) Agency inquiry for elastic fabrics; nylon cloth; poplin shirting. E.S.B. 39627/65.

Italy
(218/65) Agency inquiry for steel products; valves and joints for pipelines. E.S.B. 39517/65.
(218/65) Agency inquiry for fabrics; sportswear; tennis racquets; ties. E.S.B. 39332/65.
(220/65) Agency inquiry for whisky. E.S.B. 39220/65.

Jamaica
(217/65) Agency inquiry for sanitary ware and fittings. E.S.B. 31153/65.
(217/65) Agency inquiry for furniture hardware and accessories and wheels. E.S.B. 31937/65.
(219/65) Agency inquiry for exhaust fans. E.S.B. 39520/65.
(221/65) Agency inquiry for builders hardware; pumps; valves. E.S.B. 39785/65.

Japan
(220/65) Agency inquiry for footwear. E.S.B. 39723/65.

Lebanon
(220/65) Agency inquiry for dresses; knitwear; woollen piece-goods. E.S.B. 39646/65.

Netherlands
(217/65) Agency inquiry for electrical heaters. E.S.B. 38799/65

Pakistan
(216/65) Agency inquiry for refrigerators. E.S.B. 37918/65.

Panama
(217/65) Inquiry for electronic equipment parts; fans; pianos. E.S.B. 38301/65.

Philippines, Republic of the
(220/65) Inquiry for nickel wire. E.S.B. 39786/65.

Portugal
(217/65) Agency inquiry for food machinery; packing machinery; plastics working machinery. E.S.B. 39227/65.
(217/65) Agency inquiry for air conditioning equipment; dust control equipment; water treating equipment. E.S.B. 39262/65.

Sierra Leone
(220/65) Inquiry for vehicles. E.S.B. 39671/65.

South Africa
(219/65) Agency inquiry for cleaning materials; foodstuffs. E.S.B. 39622/65.
(220/65) Agency inquiry for mining and engineering products. E.S.B. 39600/65.

Sudan
(219/65) Inquiry for drilling equipment; fertilizers; industrial chemicals; pumps; sugar; workshop machinery. E.S.B. 39030/65.

Sweden
(220/65) Agency inquiry for cocktail and party dresses. E.S.B. 39721/65.
(220/65) Agency inquiry for shoe linings. E.S.B. 39610/65
(217/65) Inquiry for raw materials for detergents and similar products. E.S.B. 35810/65.
(218/65) Inquiry for textiles. E.S.B. 39513/65.

The cable ship Mercury, owned by Cable and Wireless Ltd., loading 350 nautical miles of cable, and repeaters, at the Greenwich Thames-side factory of Submarine Cables Limited (owned jointly by AEI and BICC) to complete the final lay of the Hong Kong/Guam section of the new South-east Asia Commonwealth telephone cable system.

Switzerland
(217/65) Agency inquiry for chemical-technical products for the automotive, building and machine tool industries. E.S.B. 39274/65.

Syrian Arab Republic
(218/65) Agency inquiry for lubricating oils and greases. E.S.B. 39040/65.

Thailand
(216/65) Industrial Promotion Certificates – Further Information. E.S.B. 33122/65.

Trinidad/Tobago
(220/65) Agency inquiry for iron and steel products. E.S.B. 39569/65.
(216/65) Inquiry for chlorine gas. E.S.B. 39074/65.

Turkey
(218/65) Inquiry for automotive spare parts; petrol engines. E.S.B. 39256/65.
(219/65) Inquiry for animal food machinery; barns; livestock. E.S.B. 38798/65.

Uganda
(216/65) Inquiry for mirrors and lenses for periscopes; periscopes. E.S.B. 36113/65.
(220/65) Inquiry for consumer items. E.S.B. 39688/65.

United Arab Republic (Egypt)
(219/65) Inquiry for limestone crusher. E.S.B. 39532/65.
(220/65) Inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 39568/65.

United States of America
(218/65) Inquiry for folding chairs. E.S.B. 39316/65.
(218/65) Inquiry for radios. E.S.B. 39277/65.
(219/65) Inquiry for giftware; home bar accessories; leather goods; pewter tankards. E.S.B. 38215/65.
(220/65) Inquiry for manicure sets E.S.B. 39722/65.
(220/65) Inquiry for tissue wrapping paper. E.S.B. 39619/65.

Economic Trends

This publication has been prepared to meet the needs of those who want to follow the main trends of the economic situation in the United Kingdom. For this purpose it brings together the main statistical series covering employment, output, consumption, prices, trade and finance, in addition to an article on some aspect of these statistics. For each subject a short table gives the latest figures and a chart shows the way the figures have moved over the last few years. It provides material in a highly concentrated form from which the business executive, economist or journalist can make his own rapid assessment of the general economic situation.

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THE PATENT OFFICE LIBRARY

'The Patent Office Library was at that time probably as good as any like collection of technical books and periodicals to be found anywhere else in the world.' (R. S. Hutton. *Recollections of a technologist*, 1964).

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

IRISH REPUBLIC

Imposition of Duties (No. 146) (Special Import Levy) Order, 1965

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS of the Irish Republic have issued the following Notice (see page 1131 of *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 5, 1965).

1. Importers, agents and other persons concerned are informed that the Government has made an Order under the Imposition of Duties Act, 1957, entitled as above, imposing Customs duties, to be known as Special Import Levy, at the rates shown, on the goods indicated in Schedules 1 and 2 to this Notice.

2. *Period of Operation.* – The levy will operate during the period commencing on November 2, 1965, and terminating on March 31, 1966, *and is in addition to any other duties already chargeable* on the goods.

3. *Scope of Levy.* – It should be noted that the descriptions shown in the Schedules against the tariff heading numbers listed are provided for ease of reference only and do not purport to be a legal interpretation of the headings affected. Reference should be made to the corresponding tariff heading numbers in the Customs and Excise Tariff for full identification. The Tariff Section and Chapter Notes and the Rules for the Interpretation of the Tariff apply.

4. *Date of First Operation.* – The duties are payable on all goods of a kind liable thereto which are imported on or after November 2, 1965. It is to be noted that the date of importation is to be taken as the date on which the importing conveyance comes within the limits of the port or place at which such conveyance shall in due course be reported and such goods discharged.

5. *Licensing Provision.* – An ordinary licensing provision is attached to the duties.

The Department of Industry and Commerce will consider applications for licences where it is shown that the goods are required for further manufacture, for agricultural purposes or for the equipment of an industrial or commercial undertaking.

In addition, licences will be granted in respect of goods shown to be in transit at the time of coming into operation of the levy.

Licences at present in force do not remit the levy.

6. *Exemption for Protective Clothing.* – The exemption from existing Customs duty shown at '(N)' in the 'Reliefs from Duty' shown at the beginning of the Tariff (i.e. the exemption in favour of apparel designed, constructed and intended for use by persons in the course of their employment as a protection against injury or disease) extends to the levy.

7. *Turnover Tax.* – The amount of the levy is added to the value of goods affected before assessment of Turnover Tax where applicable.

8. *Reductions of Rates of Customs Duties Orders* 1962 *and* 1963. – The 20 per cent and 10 per cent 'cuts' provided by these Orders do *not* apply to the new duties.

9. *Bottles or jars of glass, full – see Special Charging Provision No. 4 in Tariff.* – This duty is chargeable where the bottles or jars in question contain goods chargeable with the new duties.

10. *Electro-plated articles.* – Articles chargeable with duty under Special Charging Provision No. 5 in Tariff continue to be chargeable with that duty even if chargeable with the new duties.

11. *Entry Procedure.* – The amount of the levy in respect of each Official Import List Description affected is to be shown separately in the duty column on the import entry.

12. *Levy chargeable on goods being warehoused.* – The Order provides that the levy is to be charged on goods affected at the time when they are being entered for warehousing.

When goods are so entered, entry is to be made on Form C. & E. 107 and payment of levy is required at the same time.

13. *Drawback.* – The usual drawback provisions apply, except in respect of those goods (spirits, manufactured tobacco, etc.) mentioned at tariff heading numbers 22.03, 22.05, 22.06, 22.07, 22.08, 22.09, 23.05 (B), 24.02 (A), 30.03 (B), 33.06 (A) (1) unless those latter goods are warehoused and removed from the warehouse for exportation and duly exported as merchandise or shipped for use as stores.

14. *Re-importation.* – The usual re-importation provisions apply.

15. Copies of the Statutory Order may be purchased from the Government Publications Sale Office, G.P.O. Arcade, Dublin 1, or through any bookseller.

Any further information required may be obtained on application to the Secretary, Revenue Commissioners, Dublin Castle, Dublin 2, to the Collector, Customs and Excise, at any Custom House, or to any Officer of Customs and Excise.

SCHEDULE 1

The following goods (including parts, where appropriate) shall be charged with duty at the rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem* (Full) or 10 per cent *ad valorem* (Preferential – United Kingdom and Canada).

Tariff heading No.	Short description of goods
17.04 17.05 (A)	Sugar confectionery.
18.06 (B)	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except diabetic chocolate).
19.08 (A) 19.08 (B) (1) 19.08 (B) (2) (a) (ii) 19.08 (B) (2) (b)	Pastry, biscuits, etc.
20.05	Jams, jellies, marmalades, etc.
22.02 (A)	Beverages containing blackcurrant juice or an extract of blackcurrants.
22.05 22.06 22.07 (B)	Wines.*
22.07 (C) (1)	Certain cider and perry not containing added spirit.
22.10	Vinegar and vinegar substitutes.
23.05 (B)	Wine.*
29.04 (A) 29.05 (A)	Sulphonated derivatives of alcohols suitable for use as soap substitutes.
30.03 (B)	Medicated wines.*
33.06 (B), (C) and (D) (2)	Shaving creams, shampoos and other miscellaneous toilet preparations.
34.01	Soaps.
34.02	Soap substitutes and detergents.
34.05 (B)	Scouring preparations.
34.06	Candles, tapers, nightlights and the like.
37.02 (B) (1)	Photographic film rolls (other than cine film) not for professional use.
37.03 (A) (2), (B) (2)	Photographic sensitized paper and paperboard not for professional use.
39.02 (D)	Plastic floor coverings.
39.07 (A) (1), (A) (2), (A) (3), (A) (4) (a), (B), (C), (D), (F), (G), (IJ), (K), (L), (M)	Various plastic articles, mostly domestic or personal (including wearing apparel).
39.07 (P)	Plastic floor coverings, including mats.
40.12 (A)	Rubber hotwater bottles.
42.02 (A), (B) and (D)	Travel goods, handbags, wallets, pouches, etc. (except cases for sale with or display of watches and jewellery).
42.03 (A), (B) and (D)	Leather apparel and accessories (except guards or protectors for use in games and sports).

*In these cases the preferential rate applies also to wine of origin of the Republic of South Africa.

42.05 (B), (C), (D), (F), (H)	Lampshades, cases for pouffés, parts of wearing apparel, parts of handbags, and other articles of leather.
43.03	Articles of furskin.
43.04 (B), (C)	Articles of artificial fur, including apparel and accessories.
44.20	Wooden picture, etc., frames.
44.27 (A), (B), (D)	Certain wooden furniture, cases and fancy goods.
46.03	Basketwork.
48.02 (A) 48.14 48.15 (E) 48.18 (B) (1) 48.18 (B) (2) 49.11 (B) (2)	Notepaper and commercial stationery, manuscript books.

Countries grouped by continents

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

Tariff heading No.	Short description of goods
49.09	Picture postcards and greeting cards.
49.11 (A)	Certain wood-framed pictures, etc. (printed matter).
58.01, 59.02, 58.02 (A)	Carpets, carpeting, rugs, etc., textile.
59.02 (C)	Felt underlay for floor coverings.
59.10 (A)	Floor coverings, inlaid.
60.02	Gloves, etc., knitted or crocheted.
60.03	Stockings, socks, etc.
60.04	Undergarments, knitted or crocheted.
60.05 (A), (B), (C) (1) and (D)	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted (except non-woollen blankets).
61.01 (B) and (C)	Men's and boys' outer garments.
61.02 (B)	Women's and infants' outer garments.
61.03	Men's and boys' undergarments.
61.04	Women's and infants' undergarments.
61.05	Handkerchiefs.
61.06	Shawls, scarves, etc.
61.07	Ties.
61.08	Fancy trimmings for women's garments.
61.09	Corsets and the like.
61.10 (A), (B), (C) (2)	Gloves, stockings, etc., not knitted (except elastic stockings).
61.11	Made-up accessories for apparel.
62.01 (B) (1)	Blankets, wool.
62.02 (A) (1)	Linen bedding, unfinished.
62.02 (B)	Cushion cases.
62.02 (C)	Textile lampshades.
62.02 (D) (1) (a), 62.02 (D) (1) (c) (i), 62.02 (D) (2)	Household linen towels, cloths, etc.
62.05 (F)	Cushions and cushion cases.
62.05 (G)	Textile mattress parts.
62.05 (IJ)	Textile covers for musical instruments.
62.05 (K)	Textile watch straps.
62.05 (O)	Carrycots.
62.05 (P)	Infants' bootees.
62.05 (R) (1) (a), 62.05 (R) (1) (c) (i)	Other household linen cloths, etc.
64.01, 64.02, 64.03, 64.04	Footwear.
64.06 (B)	Gaiters, spats, etc. (except guards or protectors for use in games or sports).
65.03	Felt headgear.
65.04 (A), (B), (C) (1) and (C) (2) (a)	Headgear, plaited (except certain headgear for men or boys).
65.05 (A), (B), (E) (1), (E) (2) (a), (E) (2) (b) and (E) (2) (c) (i)	Headgear of textile fabric (except motor-cyclists' crash helmets, protection headgear for use in games or sports and certain headgear for men and boys).
65.06 (C), (D) (1), (D) (2) (a) and (D) (2) (b) (i) and (ii)	Certain other headgear.
66.01	Umbrellas and sunshades.
66.02	Walking sticks and the like.
67.02 (A) (1) and (3), (B)	Artificial flowers and the like (except of woven textile for personal or domestic use).
68.10 (B) and (C)	Statues and other ornaments, made of plaster.
69.11	Tableware and other domestic articles of porcelain or china.
69.12	Tableware and other domestic articles of other kinds of pottery.
69.13	Statuettes and other ornaments of pottery, furniture of pottery.
79.09 (A)	Mirror glass in rectangles, unframed.
79.09 (B) (2)	Other mirrors (except motor vehicle mirrors).
70.10 (C) and (D)	Glass containers, with certain exceptions, glass stoppers.
70.13 (A), 70.13 (C)	Glassware, other than religious articles.
70.14 (A) (1) (b)	Glass fluorescent fittings (except for surgical purposes or for stage lighting).
70.14 (A) (2) (a)	Other illuminating glassware for indoor purposes.
70.19 (D) and (E) (1)	Glass jewellery and ornaments.
71.01, 71.02, 71.03	Precious stones and pearls.
71.12	Jewellery.
71.13 and 71.14 (B)	Gold and silver ware.
71.15	Finished articles with pearls or precious stones.
71.16	Imitation jewellery.
73.36 (A) (2)	Portable oil heaters.
73.36 (B) (1)	Assembled gas burning appliances.
73.36 (C) (1) (c) and (C) (2)	Certain stoves, etc., of iron or steel.
73.37	Central heating equipment.
73.38 (A), (B), (E) (1) (e), (E) (2) (b), (E) (3) (a), (E) (3) (b) (ii), (E) (3) (b) (iii) and (iv), (E) (3) (c) and (E) (3) (d)	Various articles of iron and steel for domestic purposes.
73.39	Iron and steel wool and pot scourers.
73.40 (A)	Venetian blinds.
73.40 (M)	Frames for carrycots.
74.17	Copper cooking and heating apparatus.
74.18 (A)	Pot scourers of knitted fabric.
74.18 (C)	Holloware, etc., of copper.
74.18 (D)	Handles for companion set brushes.
74.19 (C)	Ashtrays of copper
75.06 (A)	Nickel holloware and ashtrays.
76.15 (B)	Aluminium breadbins, etc.
76.16 (B)	Venetian blinds, aluminium.
76.16 (D)	Ashtrays, vegetable racks and the like, aluminium.
76.16 (F)	Stands and frames for carrycots.
79.06 (A)	Holloware and ashtrays of zinc.
80.06 (B)	Holloware and ashtrays of tin.
82.01 (D) (1)	Shovels of a kinds for indoor domestic use.
82.04 (B)	Pokers and tongs suitable for fireside companion sets.
82.08	Coffee mills, and other mechanical appliances for domestic kitchen use.
82.09	Knives.
82.11 (B)	Cutting heads and blades for electric shavers.
82.11 (C)	Razors.
82.14 (A)	Forks, spoons and butterknives.
82.14 (C)	Certain ladles and similar kitchenware.
83.06	Statuettes and other ornaments of base metal.
83.07 (A) (1)	Metal fixtures for fluorescent lighting.
83.07 (A) (2) (a)	Domestic electric light fixtures of metal.
83.07 (B) (1)	Other domestic light fittings of wrought iron, ornamental.
83.11 (B)	Bells and gongs of brass for domestic use, ornamental.
83.12	Picture frames and mirrors of base metal.
84.15 (B) (2)	Refrigerators other than creamery or dairy.
84.18 (B)	Domestic electric spindryers.
84.25 (C)	Lawn mowers.
84.40 (B)	Domestic washing machines.
85.06	Electro-mechanical domestic appliances.
85.07 (A)	Shavers, electric.
85.12 (B) (1)	Electric fires and the like.
85.12 (C) (1)	Domestic hair dryers.
85.12 (D) (1)	Electric smoothing irons, not exceeding 10 lb.
85.12 (E) (1), (E) (2), (E) (3) and (E) (4) (a)	Domestic electric coffee percolators, kettles, toasters and cooking apparatus.
85.15 (C)	Radio and television receivers.
85.20 (A) (2)	Filament lamps with certain exceptions.
85.20 (B)	Neon tubes.
85.20 (C) (1) (b)	Fluorescent tubes with certain exceptions.
87.02 (A) (2) (a)	Certain assembled motor cars of a value of not less than £1,300.
87.10 (A) (2)	Assembled cycles (except invalids' cycles).
87.13 (A)	Perambulators.
90.02 (A)	Certain camera lenses.
90.05	Refracting telescopes (monocular and binocular).
90.07 (A)	Certain cameras.
90.08 (A)	Certain cinematographic cameras.
90.09 (A)	Certain photographic enlargers.
91.01, 91.02, 91.04	Clocks and watches.
92.01	Keyboard musical instruments and harps.
92.02	Other string musical instruments.
92.03	Pipe and reed organs.
92.04	Accordions, concertinas, mouth organs.
92.05	Other wind musical instruments.
92.06	Percussions musical instruments.
92.07	Electrical musical instruments.
92.08	Other musical instruments, including musical boxes.
92.11	Gramophones, record players and sound recorders.
92.12	Gramophone records and tapes, etc., for sound recorders.
93.04 (A)	Sporting guns.
94.01 (A) (2), (A) (3), (A) (4) and (A) (5)	Chairs and seats (except motor car seats).
94.03 (A)	Bedsteads.
94.03 (B), 94.03 (C)	Other furniture.
94.04 (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (F) (2)	Mattress supports, mattresses, pouffes, cushions, filled quilts and eiderdowns, etc.
95.01 (B), 95.02 (B), 95.03 (B), 95.04 (B), 95.05 (B), 95.06 (B), 95.07 (B)	Articles of various carving materials (except rosaries).
95.08 (A) and (C)	Articles of wax, etc. (except worked, unhardened gelatin).
96.02 (A) (2)	Brushes (except machine parts).
96.05 (B)	Non-woven powder puffs.
97.01 (A), (C) and (D) (2)	Certain wheeled toys, excluding dolls' prams.
97.02 (A)	Dolls.
97.03 (A), (B), (C), (E), (F) (2) and (G)	Certain other toys.
97.04	Equipment for parlour, table and funfair games.
97.05 (A), (C) and (D)	Certain carnival articles, Christmas decorations, etc.
97.06 (A), (C), (G), (L), (M), (O) and (P)	Certain requisites for gymnastics and outdoor games.
97.07	Certain angling, hunting and shooting requisites.
98.03	Fountain and other pens, propelling pencils, etc.
98.05	Pencils, leads, chalks, crayons, etc.
98.10 (A)	Cigarette lighters.
98.11 (A), (B) (2), (C)	Smoking pipes, cigar and cigarette holders.
98.14	Scent sprays.
98.15 (B)	Vacuum vessels other than flasks.

SCHEDULE 2

The following goods (including parts, where appropriate) shall be charged with duty at a flat rate of 15 per cent *ad valorem*.

Tariff heading No.	Short description of goods
19.08 (B) (2) (a) (i)	Biscuits and rusks, unsweetened.
22.01 (A)	Spa waters, natural and artificial: aerated waters.
22.02 (B)	Lemonade, flavoured spa waters and flavoured aerated waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, but excluding fruit and vegetable juices and beverages, containing blackcurrant juice or extracts or essences of blackcurrants.
22.03	Beer made from malt.
22.07 (A)	Other beer.
22.07 (C) (2)	Cider and perry containing added spirit.
22.07 (D)	Certain fermented beverages.
22.08	Ethyl alcohol, or neutral spirits, undenatured, of a strength of 140° proof or higher: denatured spirits of any strength.
22.09	Other spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages, compound alcoholic preparations for the manufacture of beverages.
24.02 (A)	Manufactured tobacco.
33.05 (B)	Aqueous distillates and solutions of essential oils put up as perfumery or toilet preparations.
33.06 (A) and (D) (1)	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations.
34.05 (A) (2)	Polishing preparations, other than preparations for use on goods in the course of manufacture.
36.06	Matches.
42.04 (C)	Cases for sale with, or display of, watches, jewellery, etc.
42.03 (C)	Leather guards and protectors for use in games or sports.
42.05 (E)	Leather parts of golf club bags.
49.10	Calendars of paper or paperboard.
59.10 (B)	Floor coverings, other than inlaid.
65.05 (C) (2)	Blankets, knitted, not of wool.
61.01 (A), 61.02 (A)	Textile guards and protectors for use in games or sports.
61.10 (C) (1)	Elastic stockings, not knitted.

(*Continued on next page*)

IRISH REPUBLIC, *continued*

Tariff heading No.	Short description of goods
62.01 (A)	Travelling rugs.
62.01 (B) (2)	Blankets, not knitted, not made of wool.
62.02 (A) (2), (A) (3) and (A) (4)	Bedding other than unfinished articles made wholly of linen.
62.02 (D) (1) (b) and (D) (1) (c) (ii) 62.05 (R) (1) (b) and (R) (1) (c) (ii)	Other woven articles, except articles made wholly of linen, for domestic or household use.
62.05 (N)	Impregnated polishing pads and cloths.
64.06 (A)	Cricket pads, shin-guards and similar guards or protectors for use in games or sports.
65.04 (C) (2) (b) 65.05 (E) (2) (c) (ii) 65.06 (D) (2) (b) (iii)	Certain headgear for men and boys, not including headgear of woven wool fabric, nor of leathercloth nor headgear which is proofed.
65.05 (D) 65.06 (B)	Protective headgear (other than motor-cyclists' crash helmets) for use in games or sports.
67.02 (A) (2)	Artificial flowers and the like, made of woven textile material, for personal or domestic use.
70.10 (A) and (B)	Glass carboys and certain glass bottles, not including beer bottles.
73.36 (C) (1) (a) and (b)	Cast iron firebars and stoves (excluding stoves for hot water circulation systems), firegrates, ranges, mantel registers.
73.38 (C)	Iron and steel covers for pots, pans and kettles.
73.38 (E) (1) (b)	Cast iron pots, pans and kettles.
73.38 (E) (1) (d)	Cast iron coal savers and false-bottoms for grates, ranges, etc.
73.38 (E) (2) (a)	Certain articles of iron or steel wire for domestic use.
76.15 (A)	Holloware, domestic, of aluminium.
82.11 (A)	Safety razor blades.
82.14 (B)	Ladles of iron or steel wire.
84.40 (A)	Domestic drying machines and cabinets.
85.15 (B)	Motor car radio sets.
87.09 (A) (2) and (B)	Assembled motor-cycles and sidecars.
94.04 (F) (1)	Articles of bedding stuffed or sprung not including mattresses and supports, pouffes, cushions or eiderdowns.
96.05 (A)	Powder puffs, of woven textile fabric.
97.01 (B)	Dolls' prams.
97.01 (D) (1)	Wheeled toys of wood.
97.03 (D)	Other wooden toys.
97.03 (F) (1)	Soft toys, not of rubber or plastic.
97.05 (B)	Filled Christmas stockings.
97.06 (B)	Tennis balls.
97.06 (D) and (E)	Racquets and parts.
97.06 (F) and (H)	Hockey sticks, cricket bats, cricket stumps and bails.
97.06 (IJ) and (K)	Net posts for tennis and marking-out machines for tennis courts, etc.
98.15 (A)	Vacuum flasks.

Import quotas

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced the following quota under the Control of Imports lists, 1934 to 1964, for the period December 1, 1965 to November 30, 1966:

Goods	Quota	Quota No.
Certain electric filament lamps	120,000 articles	31
Certain woven cotton piece-goods	3,267,000 sq. yds.	45

EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION

No-drawback rule in EFTA

AT THE recent Ministerial Meeting of EFTA in Copenhagen it was agreed that on and after December 31, 1966, Member States may refuse to accept as eligible for Area tariff treatment goods which benefit from drawback or arrangements with equivalent effect in the territory of the Member State in which the goods have undergone the last process of production.

The effect of this decision is that on and after December 31, 1966, exporters will have the option of claiming drawback or of claiming EFTA treatment for their goods, but will not be entitled to claim both benefits.

In taking this decision Ministers agreed that the no-drawback rule should not be applied to:

(a) private importations in baggage

(b) packing required for the transport and storage of goods (other than packing with which the goods are ordinarily sold by retail) and materials used for the production of such packing

(c) consignments of small value (i.e. a value not exceeding £25 or certain other agreed equivalents in other EFTA countries).

It was also agreed that there should be an exception in respect of drawback of duties charged by Portugal, Norway and Finland on any materials eligible for EFTA tariff treatment which remain liable to EFTA duties under special provisions when imported into those countries after 1966. (*Continued on page* 1189)

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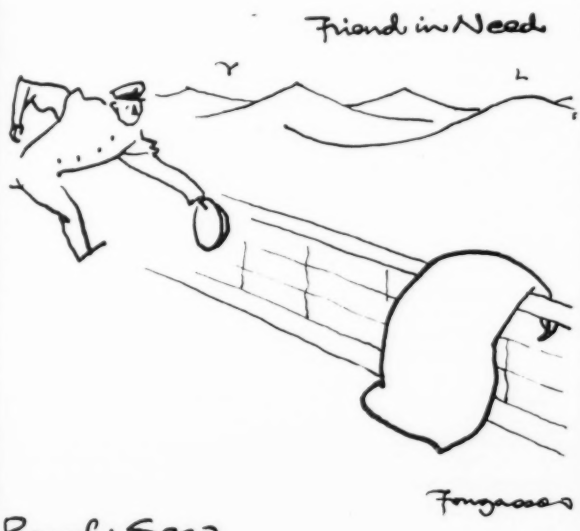

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Ministers agreed to defer a decision on whether there should be an exception to the no-drawback rule in respect of materials listed in Annexes D and E of the EFTA Convention and certain marine fats and oils (the materials involved are mainly agricultural goods and certain fish and other marine products).

The implementation of the no-drawback rule will not involve UK exporters in the completion of any additional EFTA forms. It is envisaged that the existing forms will be revised to include a declaration to the effect that drawback of duty has not been and will not be claimed in respect of the goods concerned. Further details will be published at a later date.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2485, quoting reference TIP/434/P).

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Further translations of EEC Regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HM Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.W.1.

Regulation	Description	Price
63/65	Derogating from Article 17 of the Council's Regulation No. 19 and in application of Article 11 (3) of Regulation No. 16/64 concerning the advance fixing of levies in respect of certain products in the cereal and rice sectors	9d.
65/65	To amend Article 11 (2) of Regulation No. 23 on the progressive establishment of a common organization of the market in fruit and vegetables	6d.
68/65	To amend a coefficient of equivalence between one quality of durum wheat offered on the world market and the standard of quality in respect of which the threshold price is fixed . .	6d.
70/65	To amend the provisions of Regulation No. 100 in respect of the length of the period for which a reference price is fixed .	6d.
71/65	To fix reference prices for plums	6d.
72/65	To fix reference prices for peaches	3d.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of October 11, 1965 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 201 of October 16), contains an **addition** (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from **non-EEC** countries.

Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may **not** be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The Order came into force on October 11, 1965.

Addition

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Metric tons)		Reduced Import Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to January 1, 1965)	NEW (From January 1, 1965)	OLD (Prior to January 1, 1965)	NEW (From January 1, 1965)
02.01 A II a 2	Meat of animals of the domestic bovine species, frozen, destined for processing under customs supervision . .	5,980*	3,960†‡	12§	10¶

* Quota for the period from November 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive.
† This quantity relates to meat *with* bone.
‡ Quota for the period from October 11, 1965, to December 31, 1965, inclusive.
§ Reduced import duty for the period from November 1, 1964, to December 31, 1964, inclusive.
¶ Reduced import duty for the period from October 11, 1965, to December 31, 1965, inclusive.

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas containing a reference to the above-mentioned item was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 13, 1964, page 1089.

SPAIN

Opening of global quotas

THE LIST of Spanish global quotas for 1965 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 26, page 473. The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Minimum value of licences for which applications invited	Closing date for applications
		Pesetas	
14	Varnishes, inks, pigments and similar preparations	6,000,000	November 30
15	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	3,750,000	November 30
23	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials, of cellulose esters, and of artificial resins.	6,600,000	November 30

FRANCE

Duty quota for seed potatoes

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of October 26 published details of the rules under which intending importers of seed potatoes to be imported at a reduced rate of duty (see *Board of Trade Journal* dated November 5, page 1128) must make application.

Applications for import certificates must conform with the disposition of orders of April 12, 1962, and October 1, 1963. They should be sent by registered post to the *Bureau des fruits et légumes, sous-direction des produits vegetaux (direction generale de la production et des marchés, ministère de l'agriculture)*, 3, *rue Barbet-de-Jouy, Paris, 7e.*

The applications must be confined to the following varieties:

Early: Group I – Asoka, Bea, Carla, Climax, Esterling, Ideaal, Ostara, Primua, within the global limit of 7,000 metric tons.

Group II – Sirtema, within the global limit of 8,000 metric tons.

Floury (Féculières): Ambassadeur, Darésa, Flora, Kotnov, Maritta, Panther, Thynia, Ultimus, Amex, Kaptah-Vandel, Commandeur, within the global limit of 6,000 metric tons.

Each importer's import certificate will not exceed 230 metric tons for each of the two groups of early varieties and 460 metric tons for floury varieties.

Applications should state the name of the interested company, the variety of potato and the tonnage required. They should be accompanied by:

1. An acknowledgment of receipt which will be returned to the interested party after registration.
2. Cerified proof of imports during the last four years of the varieties for which application is made.
3. A stamped envelope addressed to the applicant.

The applications will be granted until the quota is exhausted. If simultaneous applications are received for amounts which would exceed the quota, then prior imports will be taken into account.

Potatoes are subject to sanitary controls, laid down in the order of November 8, 1954, on import into France and they must be routed through a Customs Post open for phytosanitary control. A list of these posts was fixed in an order dated March 5, 1962.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.2.

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SYRIA

Exchange control

ACCORDING TO an official communique issued by the Syrian Control Office, commercial intermediaries resident in Syria whether individuals or corporate bodies are requested to declare in writing by November 24 all sums in foreign currency which they have received since May 3, 1963. They are instructed to relinquish these sums to any local bank at the parallel market rate and to present statements and certificates of sale, which must tally with the written declarations and account books.

In future, commissions due from abroad to the commercial intermediary for commercial or non-commercial operations must appear in the text of contracts and bills of sale. They must be settled locally in Syrian currency and may not be transferred abroad with any proceeds of the contract or bill of sale for the goods, since, under the terms of the regulations in force, commissions due to a resident intermediary in respect of operations in which he is involved with persons or companies abroad, must be paid in Syrian currency.

LEBANON

Seed potatoes

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 26, 1965, it was announced that the Lebanese Ministry of National Economy had placed a ban on the importation of seed potatoes.

Regulations have now been issued by the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture permitting the importation of seed potatoes for the 1965-1966 season.

Wheat flour

UNDER A DECREE published in the Lebanese *Official Gazette* of October 4, 1965, new regulations have come into effect concerning the quantities of wheat flour which may be imported annually into the Lebanon.

Briefly, the annual quota has been fixed at 30,000 tons with a proviso that monthly imports shall not exceed 3,000 tons.

The Wheat Bureau is to levy importation taxes of two piastres per kilogramme net for Zero flour, one piastre per kilogramme net for fine flour, and four piastres per kilogramme net for fine flour imported in packages not exceeding five pounds in weight and not intended for the bread-making industry.

Copies of the above regulations may be seen either at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462), or at Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221).

Customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Lebanese Customs Tariff.

Heading No.	Description of Goods	Basis for Collection	Normal Tariff
08.05	Nuts other than those falling within heading No. 08.01, fresh or dried, shelled or not: a. (No change) b. Walnuts: 1. Unshelled	Kilogramme net	30 piastres
	2. (no change)		
28.54	Hydrogen peroxide including solid hydrogen peroxide: a. In containers whose net contents weigh 50 kilogrammes or more . . .	*ad valorem*	Free
	b. Other	*ad valorem*	8%
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included: residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included: a. Oxylith: 1. In containers the net contents of which weigh 50 kilogrammes or more	*ad valorem*	Free
	2. Other	*ad valorem*	8%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Tariff Section, Board of Trade, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Veterinary vaccines

UNDER A DECREE which came into force on October 1, 1965, the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture has banned the importation of vaccines used for immunization against Newcastle disease and fowl pox.

The same decree subjected the importation of all other vaccines against communicable animal disease, to the prior approval of the Ministry of Agriculture, which will in turn consult the Department of Animal Health.

Applications for prior approval require from the laboratory producing the vaccines a written statement, duly legalized in the country of origin, which gives the following information:

(a) the nature of the vaccine (live, attenuated or dead),
(b) the composition of the vaccine,
(c) the method of preparation,
(d) the method of use,
(e) the date of manufacture, and the date after which the vaccine ceases to be effective.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2221), quoting reference CRE 659/G/5.

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports (1)

THE FOLLOWING items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are freely granted.

Tariff Ref. No.	Description	Import Duty (*ad val.* c.i.f.)	Purchase Tax
28.17 (a)	Caustic soda	25% + IL. 150 per ton .	Exempt
39.02 (a) (3) (a)	Copolymer of polyvinyl acetate and acrylic polymer	35% but not less than IL. 450 per ton . .	Exempt
60.02	Knitted Gloves . . .	60%	15%
83.08	Flexible tubing and piping of base metals . . .	25%	15%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export

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Liberalization of imports (2)

THE FOLLOWING items have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction.

Tariff Ref. No.	Description	Import Duty	Purchase Tax	Imports Permitted as from
		(*ad val.* c.i.f.)		
85.11 (a) (9)	Industrial laboratory electrical furnaces and ovens (each weighing less than 1,000 kg.) . .	45%	Exempt	September 9, 1965
84.47 (a) (9) 84.48 (g) (1)	Machine tools for working wood.	45%	Exempt	September 6, 1965

NOTE: The competent authority is authorized to approve the import of machine tools which have been manufactured in Israel in accordance with the following list:

WOODWORKING MACHINERY

Item No. 326; *Ref. No.* 84.47 (A) (9)

1. Band sawing machine – Saw wheel diameter 300-900 mm.
2. Circular saw (angle not inclinable); and circular saw with table up to 1,800 mm. movement.
3. Pendulum cross cutting circular saw – one arm.
4. Surface planing machine – planing width 200-600 mm.
5. Thicknessing machine (Veneer) – planing width 350-750 mm.
6. Form moulding machine – table width 80-350 mm.
7. Woodworking lathe and scheduled mechanical copying lathe.
8. Horizontal and vertical boring machine; with one or two heads (except 'Divell' (?) machine).
9. Chain mortiser and boring machine – one-two-and three heads.
10. Milling machine – table width 400-700 mm., except same with inclinable spindle.
11. Combination machine, table width 250-600 mm., each one or all together for one or several operations.
12. Moulding machine with tenoning and morticing attachment; not with hydraulic or pneumatic serving.
13. Carrier for band saw.
14. Woodworking screw press.
15. Horizontal rubbing machine – width of drums up to 250 mm. (not automatic).
16. Lacquers polishing machine; one side, one arm.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

Liberalization of imports (3)

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the list of goods which can be imported into Israel without an import licence.

Item	
28-42	Potassium Carbonate (neutral and acid) should be deleted.
37-07	Other cinematograph film . . . The description should be deleted and the following substituted: 'Other cinematograph films exposed and developed incorporating sound track. Positive including Trailers of the same films excluding: (a) Advertising films and advertising shorts. (b) Films produced or developed in Arab countries or prints even if developed, printed or copied in a non-Arab country.
39-02	Poliacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives should be deleted.
40-11	Tyres, etc. The size '560 by 12' has been deleted.
48-07 (i) (9)	Paper and paperboard . . . . Other. This sub-heading should be re-numbered 48-07 (i) (6).
48-21 (i)	Other articles of paper pulp . . . . Other. This sub-heading should be re-numbered 48-21 (b)
73-13 (a) (2) (c)	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot rolled and cold rolled-uncoated. Hot or cold-rolled – of a thickness less than 3 mm. This description should be deleted and the following substituted: '73-13 (a) (6). Steel sheets and plates hot rolled uncoated, of a thickness of less than 2·5 mm.'
84-52	Calculating machines . . . . Cash registeres should be deleted.
85-01 (b)	Electric motors . . . . The description should now read: 'Electric motors whose weight exceeds 1,750 kilos.'
90-20	Apparatus based on the use of X Rays . . . . The following note should be added: 'Excluding X Ray apparatus for deep therapy and apparatus using radiations of radio active substances such as cobalt bomb.'

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460/462).

ALGERIA

Semi-state buying organization

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of September 28 announced that as from that date all imports of parts of footwear of any material except metal of tariff numbers 64-05 A, 64-05 B I and 64-05 B II would be the responsibility of GIAC (*Groupement d'Importation Algerien de la Chaussure*) (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 25, 1964, page 1387).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Import restrictions

THE ALGERIAN *Journal Officiel* of October 19 announced that the following items were to be added to the list of goods subject to import licence and quota restrictions:

Tariff No.	Description
Ex 04-01 B	Yogurt.
Ex 39-02 B VI b	Plates and sheets of polystyrene and copolymers.
44-21 B I	Cases, boxes, crates, drums and similar packings of sawn timber, unassembled.
Ex 44-23 B II a	Builders' joinery (doors, windows and shutters).
48-07 C	Paper and paperboard, tarred, bituminized or asphalted, whether or not reinforced, whether or not covered with sand or similar materials, including jute-reinforced bitumen.
Ex 60-03 B III	Socks other than of silk, cotton, wool, animal hair, waste silk other than noil, or continuous artificial textile fibres.
Ex 70-13 C I	Stemless drinking-glasses of common glass, decorated or very lightly engraved.

Existing orders may be admitted quota-free until November 19.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

MOROCCO

Customs tariff modifications

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of October 27 published details of numerous modifications to the table of customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on imports into Morocco. Duties have been increased for the majority of headings of the Brussels Nomenclature, and full details will appear in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

In the meantime the full list of modifications may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479, 480 or 481).

Global import quotas for 1965

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of October 27 published the following details of additional quotas opened for 1965. A proportion of most of them is reserved for importation through Tangier. They are classified as 'protective' quotas, under which certain conditions have to be fulfilled before they can be utilised. The closing date for applications is November 20:

Tariff No.	Description	Quota
59-04-05/06/14/15/16	Twine, cordage and rope, not plaited, of sisal or abaca, straight or twisted, whether or not polished: (Credit reserved for merchants) . . . . (Credit reserved for imports of cordage for marine use)	175 t. 300 t. (1)
Ex 84-15-01	Refrigerators weighing less than 500 kgs., known as 'household refrigerators', of a capacity of 125 litres inclusive, to 260 litres exclusive, except those using petrol or gas	1,800 units (2)
Ex 84-61-43	Sanitaryware (for washrooms, bidets, showers, baths and sinks)	40 t.
Ex 84.61.44	Stopcocks, watercocks, with interior screw of which the opening is less than or equal to 20 mm. .	
Ex 85-23-02	Insulated electric wire and cable, not fitted with connectors: With metallic sheaths or armouring, insulated with natural or artificial rubber, with balata or with gutta-percha, whether or not with the addition of materials other than plastic .	300,000 DH.
Ex 85-23-11/12	Without metallic sheaths or armouring, insulated with plastic materials, natural or artificial rubber, balata or gutta-percha, whether or not with the addition of materials other than plastic	

Notes:

These quotes are allocated on a national basis, no proportion being reserved for Tangier.

Importers interested in this quota should provide, in addition to the usual documents, an agency or trade mark authorization or authorization from the factory or manufacturer, or a *pro forma* invoice signed by the latter.

The French text of this notice may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

HM CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenco Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by November 13, 1965:

District of Inhambane

Parshotam Gordanas Ravji, Vrajlal Jadavrai.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2340).

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (ANGOLA)

Import restrictions

THE *Boletim de Angola*, 1st Series, No. 38 of September 18, 1965 publishes Decree Law No. 46.518 which gives details of restrictions imposed on the import into Angola of certain tyres and inner tubes for motor vehicles.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460 or 462).

REPUBLIC OF UPPER VOLTA

Import duty amendments

THE *Journal Officiel* of Upper Volta dated July 29, 1965, announced the suppression of all import duties and taxes, with the exception of statistics tax and toll tax, in respect of the following products:

> *Tariff No.* 38-11-08. Insecticides, fungicides, weed-killers, rat-poisons, and similar products, in packings of a net weight of 1 kilogramme or less, on presentation of a certificate issued by the Ministry of the National Economy certifying that the products are destined solely for agricultural use.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London E.C.4.

THE MALAGASY REPUBLIC

Prohibition of import

A DECREE published in the *Journal Officiel* of the Malagasy Republic dated October 6, 1965, prohibits the import into the Republic of television receivers from any source.

The import of cathode tubes is the exclusive right of the Compagnie Generale de TSF.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

BRITISH TRADE MAGAZINE IN JAPAN

HM Embassy in Tokyo publish a quarterly magazine, in Japanese, entitled British Trade and Industry, *which carries articles and news items about commercial, industrial and technological developments in Britain. Copies are distributed to about* 2,000 *leading Japanese industrialists and importers.*

British Trade and Industry *is financed in part by the advertising placed in it by British exporters. It forms a useful and inexpensive medium for firms interested in the Japanese market. Further details can be obtained by writing to: The Commercial Department, British Embassy, 1 Ichibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.*

One of six of an order for eight Ford '5000' tractors being loaded aboard the 'Onitsha', destined for a mining company in the Republic of the Congo. This deal was negotiated by Anglo Overseas Products Ltd. and their associated company Immitra, France.

GHANA

Brussels Nomenclature tariff

IN A NOTICE published in the Ghana *Commercial and Industrial Bulletin* dated October 22 the Comptroller of Customs and Excise announces the forthcoming issue of the Ghana Customs Tariff, the First Schedule of which has been reclassified according to the Brussels Nomenclature. In addition each item in the First and Third Schedules have, for statistical purposes, been classified according to a revised Import and Export List (expected to be operative from January 1, 1966) based on the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised) of the United Nations.

This tariff is not as yet in operation. The Ghanaian Government proposes to make available a limited number of cyclostyled copies of the new tariff for the use of importers who are invited to use them for a period of familiarization before the legal introduction of the tariff early in 1966.

To assist importers to arrive at correct classification, Customs are prepared to accept as from November 20, 1965, an additional copy of the Customs entry for each consignment, classified according to the new tariff.

To further help in the use of the new tariff, a Commodity Index arranged in alphabetical order and classified according to the new tariff will be on sale and may be obtained from the Ghana State Publishing Corporation.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

NIGERIA

Import licensing regulations

LEGAL NOTICE No. 105 and No. 106 published in the Federal Republic of Nigeria *Official Gazette* of October 25 revoke, with effect from August 19, 1965, the Open General Import Licence (Japan) No. 3 of 1959 and the Open General Import Licence (Hong Kong) No. 1 of 1963 respectively. Legal Notice No. 107 Open General

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Import Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1964 (Amendment) Notice, 1965, published at the same time, amends, with effect from August 19, 1965, the Open General Import Licence (All Countries) No. 1 of 1964 (referred to in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 12, 1964, pages 1316-1317) by the deletion therefrom of the following:

5(b) (Japan) No. 3 of 1959 as amended by LN 105 of 1963;
(f) (Hong Kong) No. 1 of 1963;

by the addition to the First Schedule thereto of the following:

11. Japan.
12. Hong Kong.
13. Macao and Colony (Portuguese Possessions).

Note:

The effect of the above amendments is that all imports from Japan, Hong Kong and Macao into Nigeria are now prohibited except on a Specific Import Licence issued by the Import Licensing Authority.

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 472).

UGANDA

Customs tariff amendment

STATUTORY INSTRUMENT No. 195 the Customs Tariff (Import Duty) Notice 1965, published in the Uganda *Gazette* dated September 24, amends, with effect from September 15, the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff to read as follows:

Item No.	Article	Import Duty	Suspended Duty
167 (b) (i)	(1) All kinds of exercise books . *ad val.*	30%	—
	(2) All kinds of blackboard chalk . *ad val.*	30%	—

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 6977, Ext. 472.

HE Dr. K. D. Kaunda (left), the President of Zambia, shaking hands with Mr. D. D. Morrell, the chairman of The Mitchell Construction Kinnear Moodie Group Ltd., when he laid the foundation stone recently at the Terminal Building of the new International Airport, Lusaka, as part of his country's Independence Anniversary celebrations. The terminal is being built by The Mitchell Construction Co. (Zambia) Ltd., and the contract is valued at over £1¼ million.

MALAWI

Customs tariff changes

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Amendment) (No. 3) Act, 1965, gives details of changes in the customs tariff. The items affected and the new rates of duty are as follows:

Part II (Britain pays the Column D rate of duty)

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
74	Nets and netting:				
	(b) Fishing, not being sports goods:				
	(i) Manufactured from man-made fibre or a mixture of natural and man-made fibre where the latter exceeds 5% by weight of the total. *ad val.* and in addition per lb.	25% £0 7s. 0d.	20% £0 7s. 0d.	15% £0 7s. 0d.	15% £0 7s. 0d.
	(ii) Other . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
325 B (new item)	Goods of a description, class, type or origin approved by the Minister, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Industry, imported or cleared through customs for the establishment or development of any agricultural mining or industrial undertaking or enterprise, approved by the Minister for the purpose of this item: Provided that for the purpose of obtaining the required approval of any such goods there shall be lodged with the Ministry of Trade and Industry full details, description and specifications of the goods, to be imported, and of any subsequent information relating thereto as that Ministry may require: Provided further that any such goods shall be imported within the period of one year of the date of approval of the undertaking or enterprise by the Minister or within such further period as the Minister in his discretion may specify: Provided further that the importer of any such goods shall produce evidence to the satisfaction of the Controller or proper officer, and shall so certify upon every bill of entry in relation thereto that any imports which are claimed for classification under this item are properly admissible as being a necessary part of any such approved undertaking or enterprise and will not be diverted to any other use, except with the previous approval in writing of the Controller and then only on payment of the duty attracted to such goods and only after payment of the duty at the rate then payable on such goods.	10%	5%	Free	Free
326 A (new item)	Subject to the specific or general approval of the Minister and subject also to such conditions as he may impose, any foodstuffs, used clothing, footwear or other goods, of any kind whatsoever; intended for distribution for charitable purposes and without any charge whatsoever being made by the person distributing the same, to or for the use of persons in need or distress, when such foodstuffs, clothing, footwear or other goods are imported by or on behalf of any charitable organization, recognized by the Minister as such, or any person so recognized for the the purposes of this item.	Free	Free	Free	Free

RHODESIA

Customs tariff change

THE CUSTOMS AND EXCISE (Tariff) (Amendment) Notice, 1965 (No. 8), published as Rhodesia Government Notice No. 716 of October 29, amends the Customs tariff as follows:

PART II
(Britain pays the Column D rate of duty)

Tariff No.	Item	Effective rate of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
27	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution of:				
	27 (1) Jams . . *ad val.* or per lb. less *ad val.*	30% £0 0s. 6d. —	20% £0 0s. 4d. —	20% £0 0s. 4d. —	20% £0 0s. 4d. 10%
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(2) Honey . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	(3) Padding and cake powders; jelly powders and squares:				
	(a) Ice cream and ice cream mixes, n.e.e. *ad val.* or per lb.	30% £0 0s. 9d.	20% £0 0s. 6d.	20% £0 0s. 6d.	10% £0 0s. 3d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
	(b) Other . *ad val.* or per lb.	30% £0 1s. 0d.	20% £0 0s. 9d.	20% £0 0s. 9d.	10% £0 0s. 6d.
		whichever duty shall be the greater			
329	By the repeal of paragraph (b) and by the substitution of:				
	(b) Artificial teeth being solid and unmounted, but excluding dentures and other parts thereof and dental aids provided for elsewhere in this item; artificial limbs and eyes; spectacles and lenses, optically worked solely for correcting and treating vision, and spectacle frames therefor; orthopaedic appliances, except dental, including crutches, splints, and fracture appliances; deaf-aids for carrying on the person to overcome deafness, but not including batteries therefor imported separately; subdermal implant and prosthesis materials, put up in packing clearly indicating their specialized use	Free	Free	Free	Free

Import licence control

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE to importers was issued on November 4 by the Rhodesian Secretary for Commerce and Industry:

1965 (Rhodesia Government Notice No. 7211B of 1965) the importation (Rhodesia Government Notice No. 721A of 1965) no goods may be imported into Rhodesia on or after November 4, 1965, other than in terms of a specific or open general licence issued by the Secretary for Commerce and Industry.

In terms of The Control of Goods (Import) Open General Licence, 1965 (Rhodesia Government Notice No. 72113 of 1965) the importation is permitted, without the production of a specific licence, of the following goods:

1. Goods exported:
   (a) Directly to Rhodesia from a country outside Africa:
      (i) By air, if they were loaded on the aircraft before November 4, 1965, and entered for consumption or warehousing within fourteen days of November 4, 1965:
      (ii) Otherwise than by air, if they were loaded on board ship before November 4, 1965, and entered for consumption or warehousing within forty-two days of November 4, 1965;
   (b) From a country in Africa, if they were despatched before November 4, 1965, and entered for consumption or warehousing in Rhodesia within fourteen days of November 4, 1965.
2. Goods not exceeding £5 in value, imported by air freight or by post:
   (a) By a person or family residing in Rhodesia for his or its personal domestic consumption and not for sale or disposal to any other person; or
   (b) As bona fide gift from a person residing outside Rhodesia to a person or family residing in Rhodesia.
3. Personal and household effects imported for his own use by a person arriving in Rhodesia to take up residence or employment therein.
4. Goods temporarily imported into Rhodesia by bona fide tourists for their own use.
5. Used personal effects accompanying resident of Rhodesia returning from beyond the borders thereof if such personal effects were in his possession at time of his departure from Rhodesia.
6. Goods, other than the goods specified in Item 4 or 5 not exceeding a total value of:
   (a) £25 in the case of:
      (i) Visitor arriving in Rhodesia within thirty days of November 4, 1965; or
      (ii) Resident on his first return to Rhodesia after November 4, 1965; if he was absent from Rhodesia on November 4, 1965;
   (b) £5 in case of person not referred to in sub-paragraph (i) or (ii) of paragraph (a).
7. Goods in transit through Rhodesia, other than goods from customs or bonded warehouse in Portuguese East Africa, which at any time while they were therein were the property of person domiciled in Rhodesia.
8. Samples and advertising material imported for use in taking orders and not for sale.
9. Exposed cinematograph film.
10. Goods which were exported from Rhodesia for repair and return, if they were covered by certificate to that effect issued by officer of Department of Customs and Excise.
11. Goods imported by person to whom privileges are extended by virtue of any law or enactment in force in Rhodesia relating to diplomatic, consular or other privileges, if such goods are imported for his own use and consumption or that of his household or for the purpose of his office.
12. Goods grown, produced or manufactured in the Bechuanaland Protectorate or Malawi.

In respect of these goods, normal customs clearance procedure should be followed, but importers are reminded that the customs clearance documents must provide evidence that the goods conform to the requirements of the open general licence, especially as regards date of shipment or despatch.

Before importing and clearing through customs ANY OTHER GOODS, importers must obtain a specific import licence from: Import Control Section, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Chester House, PO Box 8107, Causeway, Salisbury. This office will open for applications and inquiries on Monday, November 8, 1965. Applications for specific licences for goods not covered by open general licence to be imported on or before December 31, 1965, should be made in writing to the above address, giving the following information:

(i) Name and address of importer.
(ii) Total f.o.b./f.o.r. value of imports of goods cleared through customs in 1964.
(iii) Total f.o.b./f.o.r. value of imports of goods cleared through customs from January 1, 1965, to November 3, 1965.
(iv) Total f.o.b./f.o.r. value of goods shipped/despatched to the applicant from country of export on or before November 3 1965, and not cleared through customs before November 4, 1965.
(v) Details by commodity and f.o.b./f.o.r. value of goods to be shipped/despatched on or after November 4, 1965, and imported on or before December 31, 1965, and for which licences are required.

The information under items (ii), (iii) and (iv) must be certified as correct by the applicant or, in the case of firm or company, by partner, director, manager or secretary authorized to do so on its behalf.

Further information will be published at a later date regarding arrangements for issue of specific licences for goods to be imported on and after January 1, 1966.

Application for increase in duty

THE FIRST SECRETARY (Commercial) at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry have received an application for an increase in the customs duty on monofil yarns of man-made fibre or artificial plastic materials as follows:

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Rates of Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 81 (c)	Present wording and duty: Thread and yarns, not elsewhere enumerated: other, including monofil *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
	Proposed wording and duty: Monofil yarn of man-made fibre or artificial plastic materials, in the length, weighing not less than one pound in weight per 1,000 yards and of domestic value or a free-on-board cost not exceeding 20 shillings per pound weight . *ad val.* or per lb. less *ad val.*	30% £0 15s. 0d. —	25% £0 15s. 0d. —	20% £0 15s. 0d. 5%	20% £0 15s. 0d. 5%
		whichever duty shall be the greater.			

(Britain pays the Column D rate of duty.)

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the application they are being informed; and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization should get in touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the Rhodesian authorities and desiring further information on the subject should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 7972/65. The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Rhodesian authorities is December 17.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

NOTICE WAS GIVEN in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 22 (page 995) of changes in the Republic of South Africa's customs tariff. The item 87.02.10 should read as follows:

Tariff Heading		Statistical Unit	Rate of Duty		
			General	M.F.N.	Preferential
87.02.10	Motor cars (including racing cars) and station wagons and similar dual purpose motor vehicles, assembled:				
	·10 Racing cars with seating capacity for one person . .	No. and lb.	30%		
	·90 Other . . .	No. and lb.	35% and in addition, in respect of each full R100 in excess of a value for duty purposes of R1,000 for each motor car or vehicle, 2% and in addition thereto, in respect of each full 100 lb. in excess of a weight of 2,500 lb. for each motor car or vehicle, 1% maximum of the total duty of 100%		

INDIA

New money for defence

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA have announced arrangements to attract new money and foreign exchange for their defence requirements. The measures introduced are:

(i) Two 4½ per cent National Defence Loans.
(ii) National Defence Gold Bonds.
(iii) A National Defence Remittances Scheme.

The last scheme may be of interest to British exporters. The scheme provides for the issue of import licences up to the value of 60 per cent of the rupee equivalent of the remittance. The items permitted for import under the scheme cover a wide range of goods essential for the defence and development of the Indian economy; they include machinery, machine tools, spares for motor vehicles, etc. The licences will be valid for import from all countries except South Africa/South West Africa. There is a possibility, therefore, that further import licences will be available.

Any queries arising from this notice address to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Room 337, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2277).

CEYLON

Foreign exchange allocations

THE BOARD OF TRADE have heard from the Counsellor (Commercial) in Ceylon that an extra foreign exchange allocation has been made to cover the import of the following items:

Torch batteries (this item is for the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment only)	£37,500
Dried fish (this item is for the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment only)	£375,100
Paper (this item for the Eastern Paper Mills) . . .	£375,100
Those listed below are for import by private traders:	
Window glass	£22,500
Agricultural tools	£2,025
Wire mesh and expanded metal	£30,000
Tractor tyres	£22,500
Crockery	£15,000
Glass tumblers	£15,000
Nitro-cellulose paints and putty	£18,750
Glass chimneys for oil lamps	£11,250
Electrodes and welding rods	£11,250
Cotton thread	£37,500
Cycle tyres	£4,125
Fibre board and hardboard	£22,500
Sinks, washbasins and sanitary ware	£22,500
Abrasive materials	£7,500
Agro-chemicals	£131,275
Building materials	£93,775
Spare parts for motor vehicles	£187,550
Fishing nets and outboard motors	£75,000

Seen ready to leave Longclose Engineering Company Ltd., of Leeds – part of the Stone-Platt Industries Group – is another consignment of dyeing machinery for export. In recent weeks the company has shipped plant worth £117,500 to meet orders from India and Russia. This represents a gross tonnage of some 75 tons of sophisticated dyeing and drying machinery. Longclose Engineering have completed export orders worth over £1-million to 30 countries in the past four years. The company is at present exporting some 45 per cent of its production.

SINGAPORE

Import of goods of Netherlands origin

A NOTIFICATION published on October 25, 1965, as a Supplement to the Singapore *Government Gazette* amends the First Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, by the deletion of the following item from the said Schedule:

20. All goods of Netherlands origin.

The effect of this amendment is that specific licensing for goods of Netherlands origin will now only apply to the remaining items in the First Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (General Licence) Notification, 1965, and the Schedule to the Prohibition of Imports (Malaysian Common Market) Notification, 1965.

Notice to Singapore Importers No. 190 dated August 25, 1964, regarding the importation of goods of Netherlands origin, which was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 11, 1964, page 606, is hereby cancelled.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Customs tariff

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 8 that a Decree-Law of September 22 increased Vietnamese customs tariff on luxury goods and essentials. It has subsequently been reported by HM Embassy in Saigon that a communique of October 16 has restricted duty increases to luxury and semi-luxury goods only. A copy of the Vietnamese tariff is available for inspection at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

NEW ZEALAND

Revocation of some tariff concessions on articles and materials

THE New Zealand Minister of Customs is reviewing the decisions approving the admission at concessionary rates of duty of certain items used solely in the fabrication and repair of goods in New Zealand under Item 448 of the former Tariff.

The New Zealand Customs Department have published a list of items for which entry at concessionary rates of duty have been revoked with effect from November 1, 1965, as follows:

Apparel:
- Fasteners:
  - Cord, cotton, of approved qualities, when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making slide fasteners.
- Uniforms and regalia:
  - Epaulettes, metal.

Boots and other footwear:
- Labels, moulded rubber, for rubber footwear.
- Paper, boot socking, rubberized or backed with cotton wadding.
- Twines, 2-16 ply, of approved qualities, for making footwear:
  - Approved:
    - Barbours lockstitch thread, 6-cord.
    - Coates – X580 4 ply No. 25 heavy thread, left twist.
      5 ply No. 20 heavy thread, left twist.
      6 ply No. 15 heavy thread, left twist.
      X581 6 ply No. 15 heavy thread, right twist.
      X582 8 ply No. 12 heavy thread, right twist.
    - No. 18 closing thread, left twist.

The following materials declared (a) by a manufacturer for use by him only in making footwear or (b) by an importer that they will be sold only to manufacturers for use solely in making footwear:
- Buckles not wholly of metal and not containing any precious metal.
- Cord, paper, for piping or ornamenting shoe uppers.
- Cork sheets, felt coated, and cork linoleum in sheets or rolls, under ¼ in. in thickness, specially suited for making sock soles or cork insoles.
- Platform board, comprised of rubber bonded cork, or foam material, affixed to a backing of cardboard.
- Ranging, leather, in thin strips not exceeding ⅜ in. in width.
- Shapes or 'stumps' of felt, unworked, for making slippers.
- Solvents, concentrated or otherwise.
- Strapping, ornamental, of metal, other than precious metal, for the manufacture of bows.
- Textiles:
  - Innersoling material (flannelboard socking) of cardboard faced with a cotton textile.
  - Textiles coated with a metallized film, e.g., Splendex.

Dry cleaners' materials:
- Adco size.
- Sanitone SS1,000 textile stiffener.
- Supersize.

Electrical appliances, other than lamps, stoves and ranges:
- Inserts, metal, for handles of electric irons.
- Stampings and spinnings of non-ferrous metal, not built up in any way, and not polished, plated, lacquered, or similarly worked, for making electric light fittings.
- Tubes of resin-impregnated paper as may be approved, declared for use only in the manufacture or repair of high-tension electrical equipment:
  - Approved:
    - (2) 'Dilecto' tubes.

Emulsifiers and wetting agents (not being soaps or containing soap), as may be approved, imported in bulk:
- Approved:
  - Basol 99.
  - Cheseborough Product 6080.
  - Dispersant O-W (Gamlen).
  - Gardinol CA.
  - Magnus 7-11; 1-HTX; 94PR4; 61-MD; 46H.
  - Slurry 18-Q (Gamlen).
  - Sodium PT8 sulphonate.
  - Surf.
  - Tide.
  - Trepoline CT.
  - Wizard detergent.
  - WS/4 steam cleaning compound.

Enzymes:
- Amylozyme.
- Bacterase.
- Gelatase.
- Nervanase.

Ethyl hexoic acid.

Fasteners for boxes:
- Corrugated steel in lengths for use in automatic box fastening machines.
- Metal fasteners for making cardboard boxes.

Fenders, firescreens, kerbs, coal vases, and similar articles:
- Stampings in the rough, of brass or copper.
- Stampings in the rough, of iron, or tinned iron.

Filtercloth, presscloth, and hair matting, in the piece, made from human hair, camel hair, goat hair, or horse hair, and weighing not less than 5 lb. per sq. yd., for use in industrial separation and filter processes.

Filters:
- Nozzles, filter, for Candy filters.

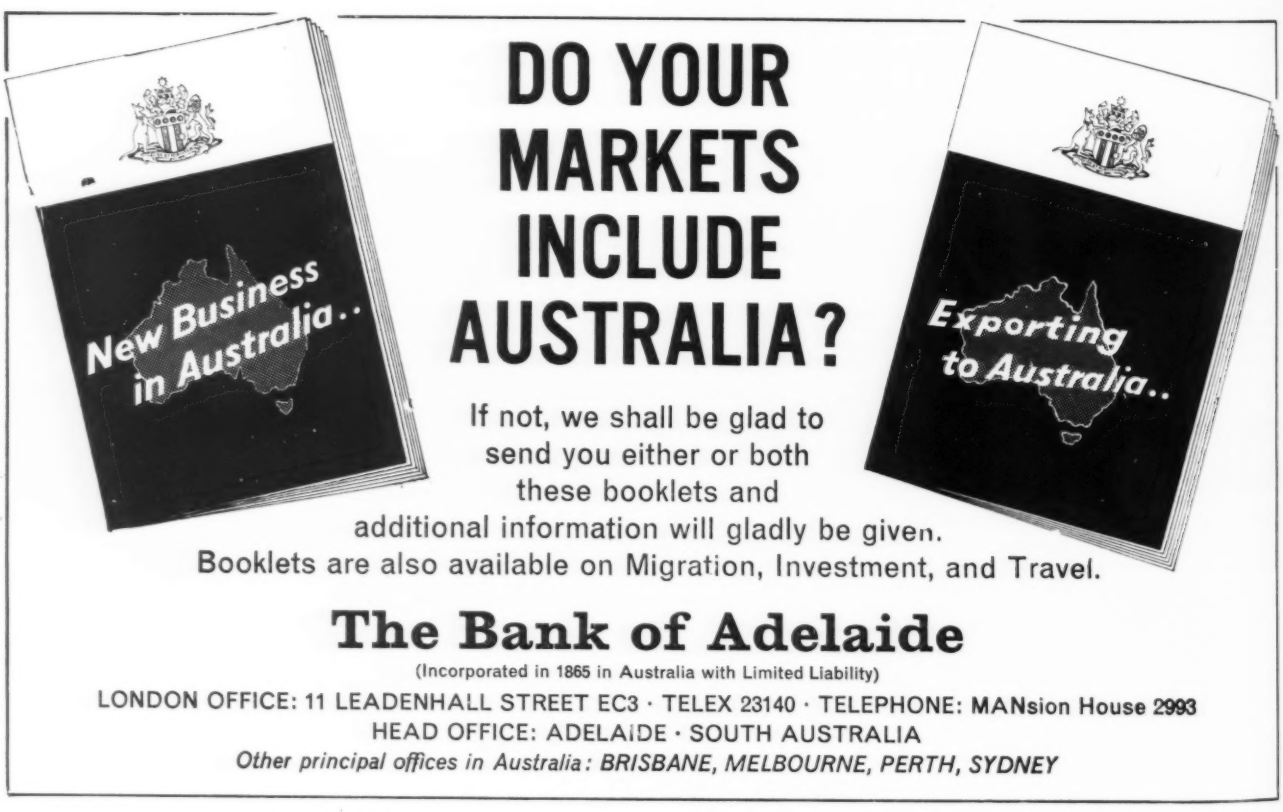
Floorcoverings:
- Hessian, plaited, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making mats and matting.
- Twine, jute, 2-8 ply, for weaving the backings of carpets and floor rugs, declared by a manufacturer for use for that purpose only.
- Yarn, spun paper, declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paper floor coverings.

Flying machines:
- Plywood of approved qualities, declared for use only in the construction (including repair) of flying machines:
  - Approved:
    - Plywood complying with the standard of the Air Ministry of Great Britain.

Furniture, cabinetware, and shelving:
- Cane banding for making rattan furniture.

Furriers' accessories:
- Acorn caps being trimmings for fur tails.
- Claws, imitation.
- Clips of approved materials and patterns, specially suited for making furs:
  - Approved:
    - Fur clips of metal, or plastic and metal, also such clips covered or partly covered with leather, textile or crochet.
- Skull shapes and snouts of moulded material or of rubber.
- Wire, galvanized, served with cotton-covered copper wire, for making hooks and eyes for furs.

Details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Board of Trade,



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Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Anyone wishing to make any inquiry about this notice should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Customs tariff review on some goods

THE New Zealand Ministry of Customs has announced that it intends to review the decisions of the Minister approving the admission of certain goods under Item 448 (3) of the former Tariff (although the new tariff came into force on July 1, 1962, provision has been made for the continuation of these concessions until June 30, 1966).

The Minister has now decided that goods approved under Item 448 (3) which are subject to the same or lower rates of duty in the present Tariff will revert to the substantive items from November 18, 1965.

Anyone wishing to make representations for or against any of the remaining goods being approved for further concessionary entry under Part II of the present Tariff should do so in writing to the Comptroller of Customs, Private Bag, Wellington, on or before November 18, 1965, clearly marking submissions '448 Review' and quoting the relevant decision in full. Separate submissions should be made under each decision reference.

The following goods are covered by this review:

Jewellers' materials:
- Cameos, ceramic, or cut from shell, unmounted.
- Cluster top stampings of precious metal.
- Coronet settings in the rough, of precious metal.
- Fashions in the rough, of precious metal.
- Stampings of precious metal, not including rings, in the rough and unbuilt.
- Stampings, metal (other than stampings, containing precious metal), as may be approved, on declaration by a manufacturer that they will be used by him solely in the manufacture of goods classed under Tariff item 242 (3) (jewellery which does not contain precious metal or precious or semi-precious stones).
  - Approved:
    - Claw chain.
    - Stampings in the rough which require further work such as polishing, plating, gilding, to be done on them in New Zealand to fit them for use in making up the non-precious jewellery of Tariff item 242 (3).
- Stones, imitation, glass, or plastic, and similar articles of an ornamental nature (but not including beads or boutons and imitation pearl articles):
  - (a) On declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making imitation jewellery, or
  - (b) On declaration by an importer that they will be sold by him only to manufacturers for use solely in making imitation jewellery.

Labels:
- Textile piece-goods exceeding 12 in. in width, on declaration:
  - (a) By a manufacturer for use by him only in making labels.
  - (b) By an importer that they will be sold only to manufacturers for use by them in making labels.
- Textile piece-goods exceeding 6 in. in width, self-adhesive, in rolls, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making self-adhesive labels for use on plastic squeeze bottles.

Lacquers, chemicals for making, including cellulose solvents:
- Acetonyl acetone.
- Butyl acetate (including secondary butyl acetate).
- Butyl cellosolve (ethylene glycol monobutyl ether).
- Cellosolve (ethylene glycol monethyl ether).
- Cellosolve acetate (ethylene glycol monoethyl ethero-acetate).
- Di-amyl phthalate.
- Di-butyl phthalate.
- Diethylene triamine declared by a manufacturer that it will be used by him only in making lacquers and varnishes.
- Di-hexyl phthalate.
- Di-isobutyl ketone.
- Ethyl amyl ketone.
- Ethylaniline phosphate on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making lacquers and varnishes.
- Ethylene diamine declared by a manufacturer that it will be used by him only in making lacquers and varnishes.
- Ethylene glycol mono-isopropyl ether.
- Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether.
- Isophorone.
- Methyl ethyl ketone.
- Methyl iso-butyl carbinol (methyl amyl alcohol).
- Methyl iso-butyl ketone.
- Solvents ME-6K, ME-6G.
- Viscacelle solution.

Lambskin, imitation, on declaration by a manufacturer for use by him only in making paint rollers.

Lamps:
- Collars, screwed brass, for metal oil lamps.
- Leading-in wires for incandescent electric lamp bulbs, being short lengths of wire brazed together.
- Liners, metal, for use in the manufacture of lampholders.
- Stampings, brass, plain unbuilt.

Lawnmower blades, whether or not punched and twisted, but unground and without attachments.

Leather making:
- Coverall, white, a preparation for use on white suede leather to prevent soiling during manufacture.
- Lacquers, cellulose, declared only for use in making leather.
- Lacquers, protective, for treating leather prior to the application of cellulose lacquers, declared by a tanner for use by him only in making leather.
- Leather finishes unsuited for use as leather dressings or polishes:
  - Examples:
    - Bedacryl 188A.
    - Spartan binder S.F.0700.
    - Spartan glazing concentrate 0701.
    - Spartan season S.F. 0740.
    - Wellshot glazing cream 0501.

Lifesaving appliances:
- Plywood declared by an importer for sale only to surf lifesaving clubs for use only in making surf skis for lifesaving purposes.

Ligno sulphonates.

Limbs, artificial:
- Balls, rubber, not exceeding 1 in. in diameter.

(*Continued on next page*)

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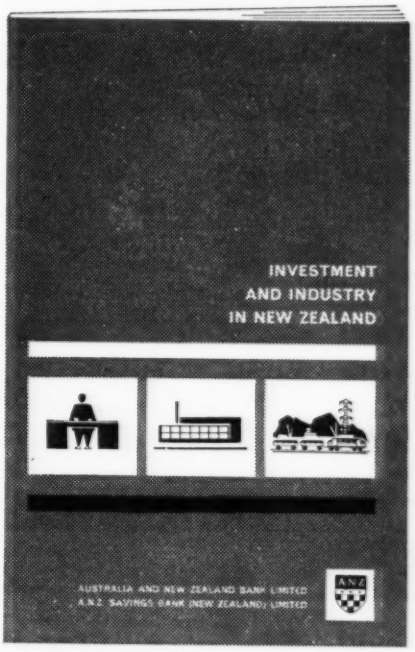

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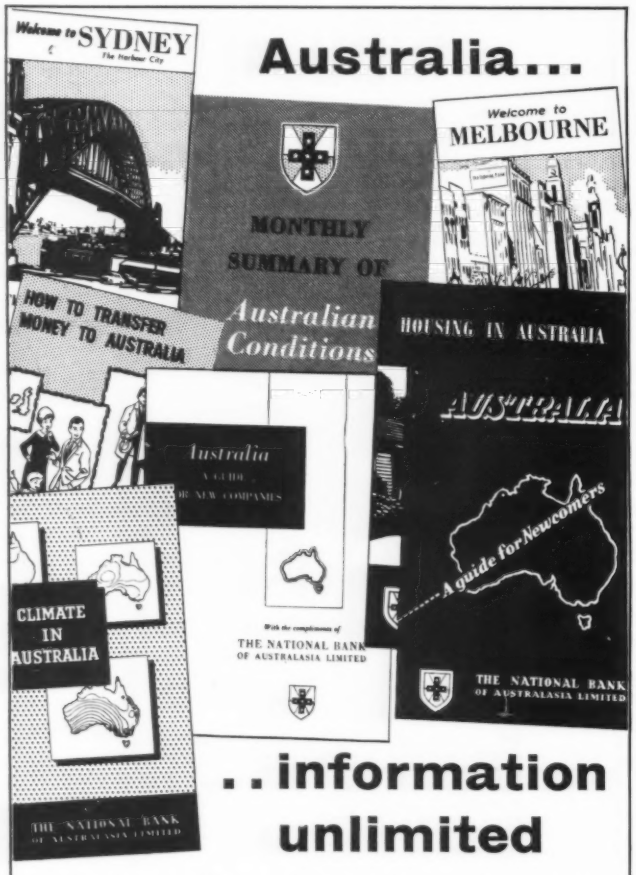
Rollers, brass.
The following articles when declared by a manufacturer for use by him only in making or repairing artificial limbs:
- Bindings.
- Buckles, flat, double clamp.
- Elastic.
- Fasteners, strap, roller cord.
- Links, square.
- Textile piece-goods.
- Webbings.
- Whalebone.

Lubrizol 520.
Lubrizol concentrates 612 and 1216.

Details of the substantive tariff rates can be seen at Room E54, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.



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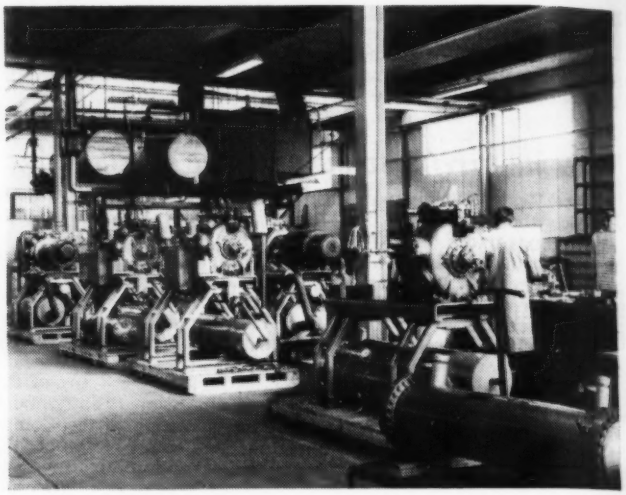

All the package chillers pictured here on the production line of Dunham-Bush Ltd. at Farlington, Portsmouth, are for export. They are for chilled water, air conditioning systems, drinking water or beverage cooling applications and for use in industrial water cooling systems. Air conditioning and refrigeration equipment is exported all over the world from this factory.

(Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468). Trade Associations thought to be interested have been informed, and it is suggested that any British firm wishing to make representations might get in touch with its trade body.

Firms proposing to submit independent representations and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 11806/G.

Any British firm or Trade Association intending to make representations is asked to advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES

Investigation of imports of lead and zinc

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* for July 2, 1965, it was announced that the United States Tariff Commission had submitted a report to the President, following an investigation under Section 351 (d) (2) of the Trade Expansion Act to determine the probable economic effect on the domestic industry of restoring the trade agreement concessions on unmanufactured lead and zinc. (Quota restrictions were imposed in 1958 under the 'escape-clause' procedure.)

The President has now determined that the termination of the quantitative limitations is in the national interest and a proclamation has therefore been issued revoking the appropriate headings in the Appendix to the Tariff Schedules, i.e. item Nos. 925.01, 925.02, 925.03, 925.04. The proclamation was signed on October 22, 1965. Concessions on lead and zinc bearing ores provided for in item Nos. 925.01 and 925.02, shall be applied without quantitative limitations from the date of the proclamation, and from the 30th day following this date for unwrought lead and zinc waste and scrap provided for in items 925.03 and 925.04.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Expartment (United States Branch), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Abbey 7877, Ext. 2397).

CANADA

'Made in Canada' ruling (1)

THE FOLLOWING ruling has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

1-¼in. (¼-inch) magnetic quoted tape for use in the recording and the reproduction of sound.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memoranda, Series D51-24-2, dated November 4, 1965.

'Made in Canada' ruling (2)

THE FOLLOWING RULING has been made for Canadian Customs purposes:

Of 'a class or kind made in Canada':

Dump wagons or trailers, not self-propelled.
(Ruling effective November 22, 1965)

Notes:

(1) The customary thirty days' notice will not apply to dump wagons or trailers, not self-propelled, designed for highway use, which have been ruled previously to be of a class or kind made in Canada.

(2) Upon the effective date of this ruling, the reference to hydraulically-operated dump trailers and/or semi-trailers in Memorandum D51-38 dated September 3, 1964, is cancelled.

The above information is contained in Canadian Department of National Revenue Memorandum D51-38-1 dated October 21, 1965.

Customs tariff extensions

THE CANADIAN Government has issued Order-in-Council P.C. 1965-1882 extending the expiry date of the following tariff items. Additions to the Tariff are shown in italics and deletions indicated by square brackets.

SCHEDULE A

Tariff Item		British Preferential Tariff	Most-Favoured-Nation Tariff	General Tariff
3945-1	Potato starch milk for use in the manufacture of chlorinated potato starch (Expires October 31, 1966)	10%	10%	25%
15805-1	Methyl alcohol for use exclusively in the manufacture of formaldehyde, subject to the provisions of the Excise Act, and regulations thereunder (Expires October 31,1966)	Free	Free	Free
18740-1	Positive colour duplicating film for use in the reproduction of colour slides entitled to entry under tariff item 69615-1 (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	30%
19815-1	Paper, coated with synthetic resin, for use in the manufacture of cap liner gasket stock (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
20853-1	Urethane and methyl pentanal for use in the manufacture of meprobamate (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
22030-1	Askarels (non-flammable liquids) for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	5%	25%
23240-1	Ossein for use exclusively in the manufacture of gelatine (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
27215-1	Residual oils of petroleum origin, for use in the manufacture of carbon black per gallon (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	1 ct.
29660-1	Dead-burned magnesite containing not less than 83% magnesium oxide for use in the manufacture of magnesite fire brick or chrome fire brick (Expires October 31, 1966)	7½%	7½%	30%
31615-1	Glass tubing in straight lengths of not less than three feet, not coated, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	10%
31905-1	Plate glass and float glass, not more than five thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of laminated safety glass (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	15%
32663-1	Beads, drops or other shapes of synthetic resins, for use in the manufacture of imitation pearls (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	30%
34710-1	Tungsten rod and tungsten wire for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
34920-1	Sheet or plate, of magnesium or alloys of magnesium, plain, corrugated, pebbled, or with a raised surface pattern, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	25%
35525-1	Thermostatic metals, consisting of two or more layers of metals or alloys of metals, other than precious metals or alloys of precious metals, having different coefficients of expansion and permanently bonded together, in strips or sheets, coiled or not, for use in Canadian manufactures (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	20%
	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, corrugated or not, and whether or not with rolled surface pattern:			
38208-1	Coated with metal or metals other than lead, zinc or tin (Expires October 31, 1967)	2½%	10%	20%
38225-1	Sheet or strip, of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, not more than 0·025 of an inch in thickness, containing not less than 2·90% of silicon, coated or not, for use in the manufacture of electrical apparatus or parts of electrical apparatus (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	12½%
38240-1	Stainless steel plate or sheet in coils, hot-rolled from ingots, blooms or slabs of Canadian origin, when imported by the manufacturer of the said ingots, blooms or slabs for cold rolling in Canada (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	20%
39810-1	Hot-rolled or extruded steel hollows for use in the manufacture of cold reduced or cold drawn seamless steel tubes (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	30%
40240-1	Wire of iron or steel, uncoated, curved or not, in coils, not more than 0·144 inch and not less than 0·080 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed 0·004 inch, for use in the manufacture of woven or welded wire fencing (Expires October 31, 1966)	7½%	7½%	20%
42845-1	Gasoline internal combustion engines with a displacement of more than 500 cubic inches and air-cooled gasoline internal combustion engines with a displacement of less than 200 cubic inches, for use in the manufacture of snowblowers (Expires October 31, 1966)	2½%	7½%	30%
43440-1	Hydraulic units for use in the manufacture of [hydra] *hydraulic* cushion underframes for railway cars (Expires June 30, 1966)	Free	7½%	30%
43849-1	Rag base dielectric tufting felt, 0·095 to 0·110 inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of risers on door and quarter panel trim foundations used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles (Expires June 30, 1966)	Free	Free	35%
43851-1	Brass or bronze sheet or strip, 0·080 inch or less in thickness, not more than 6½ inches in width, for use in the manufacture of split-type bushings for motor vehicles (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	30%
43853-1	Waterproof semi-rigid fibreboard, laminated on both sides with polyethylene film and kraft liner, treated on one side, not more than 0·090 inch in thickness, for use in the manufacture of rear compartment tops used as original equipment in the manufacture of passenger automobiles (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	35%
43855-1	Sheet or strip of iron or steel, hot- or cold-rolled, for use in the manufacture of seat belt floor fittings and buckles for motor vehicles (Expires January 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%
43861-1	Bumper face bars of bare metal, not finished in any degree after final forming, of a type not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of motor vehicle bumpers (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
43865-1	Parts for use in the manufacture of five or more speed transmissions and auxiliary transmissions for motor vehicles (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	27½%
44652-1	Stainless steel bottom domes and top domes, whether or not composed in part of rubber, with or without lock ring attached, punched or not, for use in the manufacture of soft drink syrup containers (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	5%	35%
44720-1	Discs, wholly or in part of textile fibres, and paper shapes for filling rolls to be used in calendering, supercalendering or embossing paper or textiles (Expires October 31, 1967)	Free	Free	35%
46325-1	Parts, not including electric light bulbs, tubes, or exciter lamps, for use in the manufacture of still and motion picture projectors with or without sound equipment (Expires June 30, 1966)	Free	7½%	30%
53025-1	Sliver strands in ropelike form, wholly or in part of wool or hair, for use in the manufacture of braided mats and rugs and, per pound (Expires June 30, 1966)	Free	Free	22½% 22½ cts.
56130-1	Yarns, wholly or man-made fibres or filaments, 1,100 denier or coarser, 2-ply, for use in the manufacture of weftless tape used in packaging goods but not less than, per pound (Expires October 31, 1967)	7½%	12½% 11 cts.	35% 28 cts.
61655-1	Rubber, partially compounded, for use in the manufacture of liquid compounds for sealing cans or jars (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	27½%
66010-1	Plates, curved or not, consisting of a layer of cellulose plastic composition and metal, coated or not, for the production of printing plates (Expires October 31, 1966)	10%	10%	30%
87510-1	Antibiotics, crude, and antibiotic intermediates, structurally based on 6 aminopenicillanic acid, not further processed than extracted from their primary fermentation liquors, in crystalline form, of a kind not produced in Canada, for use in the manufacture of antibiotics (Expires October 31, 1966)	Free	Free	25%

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URUGUAY

New import regulations

DETAILS HAVE NOW BECOME available of the lists of items which are to be considered as 'capital' goods and raw materials under the terms of the new Uruguayan import regulations (see *Board of Trade Journal* of November 5, page 1127). The 'capital' goods – i.e. goods not manufactured in Uruguay, may only be imported on special credit terms, and are at present subject to a 30-day ban imposed with effect from October 15. Goods included in both these lists are specifically exempt from payment of the 100 per cent prior deposit introduced by the Decree of October 18.

CAPITAL GOODS

Import List No.	Description
39.007	Fully galvanized iron, stainless steel or bronze accessories for sailing craft.
39.087	Flints for lighters.
39.093	Spare parts for bicycles.
40.004	Accessories and spare parts for bookbinding.
40.009	Ballpoint pens, spare parts and accessories.
40.015	Transfers.
40.030	Fountain pens, spare parts and accessories.
40.031	Steel wire clips of rectangular cross-section, measuring 0·60 by 0·49 millimetres or more.
40.036	Propelling pencils, spare parts and accessories.
40.037	Slate pencils.
40.052	Accounting machines using perforated cards, and their spare parts and accessories.
40.053	Accounting machines with electrical circuits for coupling perforators and machines for reading tapes or cards, and their parts and accessories.
40.061	Electronic accounting machines and equipment, and their spare parts and accessories.
40.082	Drawing materials of the following types: Drawing charcoal; school compasses; shading stumps; modelling sticks; calipers.
40.084	Brush stencils.
40.087	Photographic stencils for duplicating machines.
40.093	Duplicating stencils.
40.016	Water treatment apparatus.
40.017	Perforators, readers and feeders of cards, tapes and accounting cards for coupling to electronic accounting machines and equipment.
40.111	Slide rules.
40.133	Dating and numbering stamps.
48.003	Needles, pins and threaders.
48.057	Straw hat shapes, unfinished.
48.120	Patterns and fashion plates.
41.006	Ploughs and disc harrows.
41.010	Mould board ploughs for mechanical traction.
41.012	Lifts and hoists.
41.013	Lifting tackle.
41.014	Electric lifting tackle up to 5,000 kilos load capacity with or without electric or manual trolley.
41.018	Weighing machines, spares and finished or unfinished parts which form part of the body.
41.019	Metal silos for cereals of over 105 cubic metres volume per silo and provided with elevating equipment and grain extractors
41.021	Cast iron, copper, bronze and aluminium self-priming pumps with rotor and inlets of up to 30 mm. by 30 mm. diameter whose total manometric height does not exceed 30 metres.
41.024	Cast iron, bronze, copper and aluminium centrifugal pumps with inlets of up to 38 by 38 mm. diameter, whose total manometric height does not exceed 30 metres.
41.027	Pumps for liquids.
41.033	Cast iron, copper, bronze and aluminium pumps, with horizontal piston, and with trial pressure of up to 50 metres height and with inlets of up to 25 mm. in diameter.
41.036	Water tube boilers with working pressure of over 40 kilos per square cm.
41.039	Water tube boilers with working pressure over 20 kilos per square cm. and less than or equal to 40 kilos per square cm.
41.042	Water tube boilers with working pressure less than or equal to 14 kilos per square cm., and capacity of over 4,000 kilos of steam per hour and those with working pressure over 14 kilos per square cm. and less than or equal to 20 kilos per square cm.
41.045	Water tube boilers with a working pressure less than or equal to 14 kilos per square cm. and capacity of less than or equal to 2,000 kilos of steam per hour.
41.048	Vertical or horizontal fire tube boilers with a working pressure of less than or equal to 12 kilos per square cm. and a capacity of more than 4,000 kilos of steam per hour and those with a working pressure of over 12 kilos per square cm.
41.051	Vertical or horizontal fire tube boilers with a working pressure of less than or equal to 12 kilos per square cm. and a capacity of over 2,000 kilos and less than or equal to 4,000 kilos of steam per hour.
41.054	Vertical or horizontal fire tube boilers with working pressure less than or equal to 12 kilos per square cm. and a capacity less than or equal to 2,000 kilos of steam per hour.
41.065	Cotton carders.
41.090	Elevators for motor vehicles.
41.093	Complete sets of pneumatic tyres.
41.096	Complete escalators.
41.108	Locomotives, wagons, and railway motor coaches.
41.111	Harvesters.
41.114	Grass-cutting machines.
41.117	Reaping machines.
41.120	Sowing machines.
41.123	Threshing machines.
41.126	Other agricultural machines and implements.
41.138	Industrial sewing machines and their components.
41.141	Machinery, and safety and control switches for lifts.
41.142	Machinery, and safety and control switches for metal escalators, except the carrying structure.
41.150	Printing machinery.
41.153	Machinery for industry.
41.156	Machinery for the dairy industry.
41.159	Machine tools for industry.
41.162	Machines and machine tools for industry normally subject to import surcharges of 150 per cent.
41.165	Machines and machine tools for industry normally subject to import surcharges of 90 per cent.
41.168	Road-making machinery.
41.171	Machines for refrigeration.
41.182	Grinding mills for mixing rubber and resins, with two or more cylinders, and over 300 mm. diameter and 700 mm. long.
41.183	Crushing mills.
41.184	Hammer mills for agricultural use.
41.186	Windmills with wheel fans of over 3·60 mm. in diameter.
41.189	Windmills with wheel fans up to 3·60 mm. in diameter.
41.192	Water-extraction windmills with wheel fan diameter of up to 3·60 metres.
41.195	Motors.
41.198	Motors for ships.
41.201	Motors and spares for shearing machines.
41.204	Asynchronous single-phase motors, enclosed type, of 2 and 4 poles, up to ½ h.p., and their spare parts.
41.207	Asynchronous three-phase motors, enclosed type, ventilated, of 2, 4, 6 and 8 poles, up to 5 h.p. and their spare parts.
41.210	Asynchronous three-phase motors, enclosed type, of 2, 4 and 6 poles, up to and including 2 h.p. and of 8 poles up to and including 1·5 h.p., and their spare parts.
41.213	Synchronous motors from 1/40 to 1/20 h.p. including their spare parts.
41.226	Industrial plants, complete or incomplete.
41.228	Sprayers and powder sprinklers.
41.232	Chain-type flexible harrows with links or tines.
41.338	Vertical driers for rice, wheat, maize and other cereals.
41.339	Fuel pumps.
41.345	Windmill towers.
41.348	Turbines.
41.351	Electric elevating and/or fixed platform trucks of over 1,000 kilos capacity.
41.354	Railway gang trolleys.
41.009	Mould board ploughs.
41.129	Gas, electric, kerosene or pressure type coffee making machines of up to 6 units.
32.034	Hand operated lever, cable and chain tackles.
33.078	Iron pipes, with seam, black or galvanized.
33.117	Pressed hardwood fibre (hardboard type).
33.120	Ornamental iron work.
36.099	Generators and generating motors.
36.100	Electric generating sets
36.198	Transformers of over 100 KVA capacity
37.204	Incubators, hatcheries and brooding machines.
49.006	Aircraft.
49.042	Chassis for lorries and omnibuses when the weight of the chassis with cabin is more than 2,000 kilos.
49.063	Fishing, coaster and deep sea coastal craft; ocean going and mixed cargo-passenger vessels.
49.102	Tractors for semi-trailers.
49.111	Cargo-lifting vehicles.
49.300	Buses with integral or monoblock type chassis (a chassis which is an integral part of the body work which acts as an element to obtain structural rigidity).
31.009	Pedigree poultry for reproduction.
31.015	Pedigree cattle for reproduction.
31.016	Pedigree rabbits.
31.017	Chinchillas for reproduction.
31.021	Pedigree horses for reproduction.
31.024	Pedigree race horses.
31.029	Pedigree otters for reproduction.
31.033	Pedigree sheep for reproduction.
31.045	Pedigree swine for reproduction.
31.048	Mink for reproduction.
49.105	Tractors.

RAW MATERIALS

Import List No.	Description
30.150	Manioc flour.
30.246	Salt, unground
30.267	Tea.
30.276	Processed yerba mate.
33.102	Radiographic films.
33.114	Radiographic plates.
34.009	Mineral coal.
34.012	Diesel oil.
34.015	Fuel oil.
34.018	Gas oil.
34.030	Kerosene.
34.033	Naphtha.
34.036	Crude petroleum.
35.003	Medicinal oils.
35.006	Medicinal acids.
35.009	Vegetable tar for medicinal use.
35.015	Colouring anilines and pigments for medicinal use.
35.018	Antibiotics as pharmaceutical specialities or as products in bulk for the preparation of the same.
35.027	Empty gelatine capsules.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade was given on page 925 of October 15 issue.

ANGLO-PERUVIAN TRADE BULLETIN

A regular monthly printed commercial bulletin is now being produced under the joint auspices of HM Embassy and the Peruvian British Trade Centre. The bulletin is distributed free. Firms in Britain who may have interests in the Peruvian market are invited to advertise in this bulletin. Details, Embajada Britanica, Casilla 854, Lima.

URUGUAY, *continued*

Import List No.	Description
35.028	Calcium carbonate, medicinal grade.
35.030	Animal feeding stuff complements containing antibiotics and/or vitamins.
35.033	Corticotropine (A.C.T.H.).
35.036	Cortisone, hydrocortisone, and their by-products, as pharmaceutical specialities or as products in bulk for the preparation of the same.
35.041	Injectable dextrose, medicinal quality, as crystals or as a crystalline/granular powder.
35.042	Alkaloid drugs subject to control by the Department of Public Health.
34.045	Sulphanilamide drugs.
35.048	Prepared sulphanilamide drugs.
35.050	Chemical elements and radioactive isotopes and their components.
35.052	Medicated plasters whether or not adhesive.
35.060	Pharmaceutical specialities and patent medicines including serum and vaccines for human use except non-poisonous serum (snake poisons) and anti-toxide serum (anti-diphtheria, anti-tetanus).
35.063	Medicinal extracts.
35.072	Herbs in general.
35.075	Herbs included under regulation 445 of the Department of Public Health and in Executive Decree No. 34.059.
35.078	Insulin as a pharmaceutical speciality or as products in bulk for the preparation of the same.
35.084	Raw materials for the manufacture of pharmaceutical specialities and/or medicinal preparations.
35.085	Dehydrated and reactive means of cultivation for analysis of microbiological laboratories and clinics.
35.086	Reagent paper used in chemical analysis.
35.087	Antiseptic pastes for identification or for tattooers.
35.090	Penicillin, and preparations and mixtures thereof.
35.093	Normal human plasma.
35.096	Normal dietetic products.
35.099	Anaesthetic products.
35.102	Pure chemical products for analysis including those products appearing elsewhere without specifying the grade of purity when possessing reagents for analysis.
35.107	Fresh or frozen semen.
35.114	Veterinary vaccines and products including vaccines against Newcastle disease prepared with the dead virus
42.006	Basic oils for insecticidal preparations.
42.021	Herbal oils.
42.147	Raw cotton.
42.201	Hessian.
42.204	Lead arsenate.
42.207	Arsenic.
42.216	Raw sugar for refining in the country.
42.222	Sulphur in stone and in bulk.
42.276	Raw coffee beans.
42.468	Additives for the manufacture of agricultural and veterinary pesticides registered in the Department of Agriculture and/or the Department of Livestock.
42.579	Ground slag.
42.609	Pyrethrum extract, with or without synergids.
42.663	Agricultural ammonium phosphate.
42.666	Bicalcic phosphate.
42.669	Ground rock phosphate
42.672	Phosphorites, rock phosphates and unground slag for processing in the country.
42.750	Weevil poisons in general.
42.876	Inoculants for legumes.
42.945	Raw materials for the manufacture of products for fighting agricultural and livestock pests, registered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.
42.969	Mixtures of phosphate fertilizers.
43.013	Nicotine above 94 per cent.
43.071	Potassium nitrate.
43.024	Sodium nitrate.
43.027	Sodium potassium nitrate
43.135	Paper for printing magazines.
43.291	Pyrethrum in powder form or as flowers.
43.351	Products for combating agricultural and livestock pests controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.
43.354	Products or mixtures used in the manufacture of fertilizers or used directly as such.
43.402	Coarse salt.
43.43[illegible]	Superphosphate.
43.441	Double superphosphate.
43.444	Triple superphosphate.
43.450	Ammonium sulphate.
43.480	Carbon disulphide.
43.513	Carbon tetrachloride.
43.555	Prepared yerba mate.
46.069	Cotton seed
46.072	Rice seed.
46.078	Hemp seeds.
46.079	Malt barley seed.
46.084	Hop seed.
46.087	Seed potatoes.
46.090	Sugar beet seed.
46.093	Wheat seed.
46.096	Alfalfa seed for forage.
46.099	Birdseed for forage.
46.102	Oat seed for forage.
46.105	Barley seed for forage.
46.108	Small barley seed for forage.
46.111	Rye seed for forage.
46.114	'Feterito' seed for forage.
46.117	'Feverello' seed for forage.
46.120	Grain and leguminous seed for forage.
46.123	Maize seed for forage.
46.126	Grass seed for forage.
46.129	'Topinambur' seed for forage.
46.132	Sunflower seed for oil extraction.
46.135	Linseed for oil extraction.
46.138	Groundnuts for oil extraction.
46.141	Soya seeds, for oil extraction.
46.144	Spurge seeds for oil extraction.

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54 Commercial Street, Dundee. Tel: Dundee 22131. 64 Constitution Street, Leith, Edinburgh. Tel: Leith 1557

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

PVC Wallets and Containers

Salesmen's albums, document cases, cheque book and travel cheque holders, note cases, loose leaf binders, pocket wallets, conference wallets, swatch covers, advertising gifts, etc.

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Telephone: Willesden 5277

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Argon arc welding
Tank manufacturers, Prototype work
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8′ press brake capacity. Site welding

C. E. Turner (Engineers) Ltd
Linford Street, London, SW8
Telephone: MACaulay 7118 and
Pensbury Works, Pensbury Place, Wandsworth Road, London, SW8
Telephone: MACaulay 2575/6

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For Bolts and Pipes
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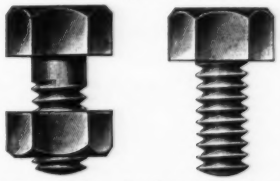
All sizes and types in any material



Abis & Co. (Birmingham) Ltd
Dennis Road, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, 12
Telephone: South 3781 (6 lines)

PARAGUAY

Exemption from import surcharge

PARAGUAYAN GOVERNMENT DECREE No. 14052 of September 30 authorizes the exemption from the 100 per cent import surcharge (levied as a percentage of the specific duty ruling) of the following items when they are imported for repacking in Paraguay for sale to consumers:

(a) Liquid and cream products for the colouring and other treatment of the hair.
(b) Cologne and lavender waters, other lotions and cologne lotions.
(c) Solid and liquid brilliantines.
(d) Lipsticks, rouges, common and similar enamels, depilatory preparations, eye shadow, gums and fixatives for the hair, shampoos in general and hair lacquers.
(e) Skin cream, common compact face powders and compact face creams, skin and hand lotions.
(f) Perfumed bath talcum powers.

ST. LUCIA

Import licensing regulations

THE ST. LUCIA Comptroller of Imports and Exports has announced that, with effect from September 1965, the following goods are *excepted* from the Open General Licence:

Air-conditioning machines, self-contained, comprising elements for cooling of humidity, cleaning and circulating of air.
Centrifugal drying and separating machines, other than of a kind used for domestic purposes.
Compressors and exhausters, air and gas.
Dredging equipment.
Eggs – fresh.
Gas and chemical plant.
Lifting, hauling and transporting machinery: the following: – hoists, winches, pulleys.
Oil – edible.
Oil refining plant.
Pile drivers.
Pumps of all kinds, including petrol and oil measuring pumps, other than of a kind used in motor vehicles, ships, boats or aircraft or for domestic purposes.
Refrigerators and refrigeration machinery, other than of a kind used for domestic purposes.
Rice.
Separators for separating oil from mixtures of oil and water.
Soap – common.
Sugar – unrefined.
Welding machines.
Well-boring machinery and plant.
Cocks, taps, traps, and valves for controlling gases, liquids, or vapours.
Flexible tubing and piping wholly or mainly of metal.
Petroleum and shale oils, crude and refined (other than lubricating oils, waxes, of all kinds, including mixtures of waxes, wax residues, petrolatum and greases).
Lard.
Margarine.
Whole chickens.

Note. – The exclusion of any item from the above list does not exempt importers from compliance with the laws of the Colony relating to Plant and Animal Protection, Dangerous Drugs, Antibiotics or any other laws whatsoever.

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

6/- per line, minimum 30/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to HM Stationery Office, Room D94, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

"FLASH" Carton Case Opener. The Opening of Fibreboard Cases, a task of some difficulty, time and waste, effected quickly and efficiently by the use of this simple hand tool. Also Box Strapping Equipment, Acme Steel Strapping Ltd., Ambleside Avenue, London, S.W.16. STReatham 0308.

ATLAS TRANSLATIONS LTD., specialize in technical translations in all Languages, Tenders, Contracts, Specifications, Advertising Material, Catalogues, etc. Same Day Service for Commercial Correspondence, 4 Norland Square, London, W.11. Tel.: BAYswater 4477.

TYRES FOR EXPORT. Large quantities of tyres fit for repair and for remould always available. Can be inspected on site or made up to your requirements by expert examiners. Quantities of good part worns and unused remoulds in all sizes available. Large quantities of scrap tyres always available. J. Rose (Tyres) Ltd., 6 Bradman Road (off Hammond Road), Kirkby Industrial Estate, Nr. Liverpool. Tel.: Simonswood 2157 (6 lines).

"HOW TO FIND US" (Approach Road) Maps designed and printed to your order. Maplets to guide visitors, to factories, laboratories, research institutions, offices, staff colleges, schools, country houses, etc. Maps prepared for all parts of the country – urban or rural areas. Details and charges, Fyffe Industrial Location Maps, Bourne Chambers, St. Peter's Road, Bournemouth. Tel. (OBO/2) 25226.

T2 AIRCRAFT HANGARS – 240ft. x 120ft. x 29ft. high to eaves. Dismantled and in good condition. Framework only. NEW ROMNEY BUILDINGS 96ft. x 35ft. NISSEN HUTS 16ft., 24ft. and 30ft. wide, any length. Naylors (Bilston) Ltd., 204 Wolverhampton Street, Bilston, Staffs. Tel. Bilston 41689/42448.

SEYMOUR INTERNATIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS – the World-Wide Subscription Service for newspapers and periodicals. Learn what's going on in your Export Markets through their domestic trade and technical journals and from similar publications of competitor foreign countries sharing those markets. 334, Brixton Road, London, S.W.9. Redpost 4444.

EXPORTERS' TRANSLATION SERVICE, 68, Lichfield Court, Sheen Road, Richmond. Phone: RIC 4729. ALL LANGUAGES, e.g. into HUNGARIAN for the next BUDAPEST INDUSTRIAL FAIR: May 20-30, 1966.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. Large Quantity Secondhand Sectional Wooden Huts. Ex W.D. Camp Sites purchased, buyers would undertake dismantling and removing. Prompt payments, distance no object. Please state full details to W. Horton, Demolition Contractor, 80 Belt Road, Hightown, Hednesford, Staffs. Tel. Hednesford 3426.

THE METAL PERFORATORS J. & F. POOL LTD., invite perforating inquiries from industry – J. & F. Pool Ltd., Hayle, Cornwall. Tel.: Hayle 3213. Telex 45286.

TECHNICAL TRANSLATIONS by Engineer-linguists, into the mother tongue. Typescript or camera copy. E. W. SYKES, F.I.L. (Sp.), 39 West Close, WEMBLEY PARK, Middx. Tel: Arnold 4273.

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

A volume of tables giving particulars of the minimum, or standard, time rates of wages for the more important industries and occupations, and of the normal weekly hours for which these rates are payable. The details given relate to the position as at 1st April, 1965, but any later changes known to have come into operation are shown. **25s.** (by post 25s. 11d.)

Government publications can be purchased from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, S.E.1), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through any bookseller

HMSO

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = Annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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Balance of payments (Q)	2 July 1965
Business names registered (A)	12 Feb. 1965
Capital expenditure:	
By industry – provisional (Q)	10 Sept. 1965
– final (Q)	8 Oct. 1965
Distributive and service trades (A)	1 Jan. 1965
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Board of Trade Departments, etc.

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Board of Trade Addresses	17 Sept. 1965
Board of Trade Regional Organization	15 Oct. 1965
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British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 Aug. 1965
Directory of Board of Trade Departments and their work	14 Aug. 1964
ECGD Local Offices	9 July 1965
Official Receivers' Offices	5 Nov. 1965
United States Consular Offices in the UK	14 Aug. 1964

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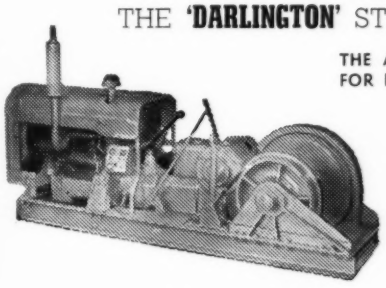

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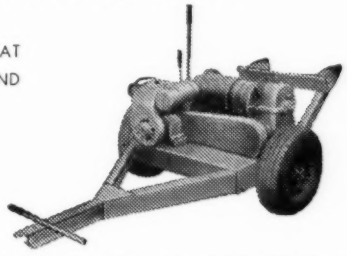

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